

FBIS

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FALIN CRITICIZES U.S. SPACE DEFENSE PLANS

PM171226 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Political observer Valentin Falin article under the rubric "Problems and Judgments";
"Space -- The Moment of Truth": quotation marks as published]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger declared recently that the space defenses that Washington intends to establish are designed to make ballistic missiles "ineffective and unnecessary" and thus help to "free the world from the threat of nuclear war." And he at once added, without pausing for breath: "We certainly do not intend to weaken our readiness to suitably react to any other threat to our security stemming from both nuclear and non-nuclear weapons."

Thus, at best, the nuclear threat is only reduced. For whom and by how much? Of course, the United States is first in the waiting room for "enhanced security." According to the Pentagon's latest estimates, the "strategic threat" directly to the United States could, in the final analysis, be cut by nine-tenths in this way -- if everything goes as planned.

American spokesmen, you will note, talk exclusively of "strategic defense." And here it is primarily stationary, ground-based ICBM's that are taken into account. Medium-range missiles and systems with a flat trajectory of the cruise missile type remain outside the exuberant forecasts. Tactical and operational nuclear weapons generally are left out of the reckoning [za skobkami]: There are none near U.S. territory. Their threats do not pain Americans' hearts.

There is something wrong with Washington's model of a "secure world." What is it? "The United States," THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote, "is virtually asking the Soviet Union to help modify the treaty on the limitation of ABM systems so as to permit the deployment of star wars weapons, and then it requests the USSR to cut back its own defense so that defense in the spirit of star wars can surely work." It is suggested that we scrap the majority of Soviet strategic missiles and set about equipping our own ABM defenses over an area twice the American area, as well as deploying belts of defense against the nuclear short- and medium-range combat means being stockpiled near the socialist countries, although it is harder to create a defense against weapons with a short flight time than to create antistrategic defense.

The most ardent champions of "destabilizing" the enemy with the help of the arms race are probably estimating how soon the belts will be pulled so tight that the Soviet Union cannot breathe in or out. But it was no accident that experienced Latin legal experts used to say that, in analyzing, a wise man begins at the end, and what was first to be conceived is last in execution. The majority of American military and civilian experts and many authoritative politicians consider the "star wars" concept basically unsound. Former Defense Secretary R. McNamara predicts that "the initiative in the sphere of strategic defense will die of its own accord, but we (the United States) will pay a tremendous price for it -- political, economic, and military."

Since the failure of the space projects is predetermined, why should we care? Let them bang their foreheads, praying to their gods who are deaf to realities. The chief thing is not to lose composure and let oneself be drawn into a "black hole." Unfortunately, nothing occurs of its own accord in politics and defense. For the "initiative" to "die of its own accord," we will have to do a lot of work and spend a lot of money.

The idea of the United States' abandoning its pledges under the ABM treaty was being nurtured as long ago as under Carter. It was under him that work on creating various kinds of space weapons was stepped up. In short, the Pentagon and its contractors were not caught unawares by the question that emanated from the White House as soon as R. Reagan entered it: Is there any chance of making a breakthrough enabling us to look at other states from above? The Defense Department reported that a number of scientific and technical discoveries promised to enhance the efficiency of ABM means both in the classic, ground-based version and, theoretically, in combination with space-based elements, if laser, X-ray, and other fundamentally new sources of concentrated energy can be mastered.

By all accounts, Reagan was bewitched by calculations that promised deliverance from the need to reach agreement with someone about something. "Several years ago," the President, said in a speech at West Point in May 1981, "my good friend (Lawrence Beylens) published a book entitled 'The Treaty Trap.' The book was the result of many years of research, and it clearly maintains that no nation which has believed in parchment or paper while scorning defense has existed long enough to leave even a written trace in history." The intention of leaving an unwritten trace and belief in force have outweighed the arguments of reason and the logic of obvious facts.

In the summer of the same year, C. Weinberger was pontificating, now openly, on the administration's readiness to abandon the ABM treaty if the results of the research being conducted in the country were more impressive than the grounds of the treaty. In May 1982, reports appeared that the United States was adopting a policy of "devaluing" the Soviet military potential. This is very important -- not the maintenance of equilibrium, nor identical security, but precisely "devaluation," by deploying nuclear and non-nuclear first-strike systems and creating techniques for the preemptive destruction of the enemy's strategic means.

Consequently, Reagan's March 1983 statement on the construction of an "impenetrable shield" against nuclear missiles merely dotted the "i's," in the sense of making the final choice of political guidelines and concluding the debate within the administration itself. Let's go into space, the President decided.

It is no secret that the "high border" project prepared under the leadership of D. Graham, former chief of the U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency, had an appreciable influence on shaping the chief executive's stand. It is worthwhile, therefore, to familiarize ourselves more closely with its main points.

"The United States," we read, "stands on the threshold of a historic but rapidly passing opportunity to take its future into its own hands." Restoring the invulnerability of the country's territory to external military threats will bring back the "sense of purpose" and halt the "decline of American might and leadership." Now or never. If we venture to regard money as no object, then "the 'high border' concept could cement the free world," throw antiwar movements in Europe into confusion, and "raise the morale of pro-American elements." As a result, the Americans will be illumined by a "stable world of guaranteed survival," and the world will be made "more peaceful and reliable than the one we inhabit, that is, obedient to Washington.

In June 1982, before the President's "star" speech, the Air Force Space Command was instituted. Then a board headed by General J. Abrahamson was formed in Washington to coordinate work under the "strategic initiative" program with the target of holding four demonstrations of the most important technologies of such systems before 1990. And at the end of this November, the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Space Command emerged under the command of C. Weinberger personally, in the interests of improving the use of space systems and planning for the future.

At the end of November. This was after the USSR-U.S. agreement to begin new talks on a whole range of questions relating to the nonmilitarization of space and nuclear arms. Allow us to doubt that foremost among the Joint Space Command's duties in "planning the future" will be that of ensuring success in the upcoming talks, if only because, in the view of the Pentagon chief, "practically any accord with the Russians would put the United States at a disadvantage." C. Weinberger is one of the pillars of the "new orthodoxy" which, as the eminent American political expert S. Hoffmann points out, worships strength. According to him the United States is reluctant to recognize the Soviet Union's equal rights and perceives the Soviet desire for parity as a "challenge."

The imbalance between potential and desire is the cause of a protracted crisis in American policy. The Soviet Union is not a threat to legitimate U.S. interests, but an obstacle in the way of the goals engendered by excessive conceit and an imperial view of the world. "I do not think," a State Department spokesman candidly states, "that a legal basis is needed for a statement." If something occurs to you, say it, and having said it, act -- for the keeper of the "scepter of democracy" should not back down. It seemed that the United States could be covered with a safety cap, and, if you please, the entertainment subject of "star wars," which yesterday was confined to Hollywood, acquires the status of official state policy. To the accompaniment of stories about the locked "high border" and the replacement of the doctrine of "mutual guaranteed destruction" by the doctrine of "guaranteed survival" (no longer "mutual," but just for Americans alone), taxpayers' pockets are being disemboweled anew and the peoples are being deprived of the vestiges of tranquillity.

Absolutely impenetrable shields did not exist even in the age of bows and arrows. There are all the less grounds for orienting oneself toward absolutes nowadays. I will remind you that the figure of 80 percent is usually taken as the starting point when assessing the technical reliability of missile and other "supperreliable" means. This means that for various reasons, approximately one-fifth of the weapons could fail at the critical moment. When accuracy -- the so-called "circular error probable" (CEP) -- is calculated, the best results of half the charges launched against a target are taken into consideration. All calculations regarding CEP and reliability are based on tests under firing-range conditions, when there is no hindrance other than the nature of things and the impatience of the commanders.

The famous artist V.V. Vereshchagin once wrote of the works of the battle-scene painter A.Ye. Kotsebu: "His pictures show very clearly how people attacked, stormed, executed turning movements, took prisoner, and died according to all the rules of military art, as taught in academies and in full accordance with the official reports of the commanders in chief, that is, the way they would like things to be but how they never are in reality." They have not been and will not be, even if the Pentagon's battle-scene painters hope for the opposite.

Even nonspecialists realize that there are many different ways of devaluing, to use Washington's terminology, the "space umbrella." The simplest is to fill space with a mass of garbage that will liken a sophisticated detection and identification system to a bloodhound forced to follow a trail dusted with a mixture of tobacco and pepper. And what if, moreover, say, constant fireworks are let off on land and on water in the form of infrared signals resembling the exhaust of thousands upon thousands of rocket engines? Then even 10th-generation computers will lose heart.

But it is not difficult to imagine something a little more complex. Rocket bases on the moon, for example. Our natural satellite is a 3-day flight away. If the Americans, sheltering behind a "space umbrella," decided to use their first-strike weapons -- naturally, as a "deterrent" -- 3 days later they would be visited by gifts from the moon.

If they attacked the bases on the moon first, they would pass the means of retribution en route. There are also the options of semiorbital and orbital rockets, the only defense against which is not to have such systems. The desire for a first strike could also be removed by the deployment of superheavy missiles at the bottom of reservoirs or by the creation of devices to paralyze all communications systems and systems for monitoring space, air, and water, and perhaps also electricity supply lines.

There is no need to say that the side that is threatened with "elusive" first-strike weapons linked with a developed ABM system might consider it expedient not to imitate foreign bungling and concentrate on strengthening components of "mutual deterrence," so that the 10 percent of nonintercepted charges, which Washington evidently sees as an acceptable risk, increases to 30 or 50 percent, on a level with the threat posed by American forward-based weapons. Finally, no ABM options will change the fact that a precisely known quantity of nuclear devices detonated simultaneously on one's own territory would have irreversible global consequences.

People might object -- but how can this be? What of the treaties prohibiting nuclear test explosions in three environments and on the principles of states' activity in exploring and utilizing space, including the moon and other heavenly bodies? What of the convention prohibiting the military or any other hostile use of means of modifying the natural environment? What of the other agreements on the control of states' military activity? Why entertain illusions? Their fate is bound up with that of the ABM treaty.

I share the viewpoint expressed by M. Bundy, G. Kennan, R. McNamara, and J. Smith in the latest issue of the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS. "The ABM treaty," they write, "is at the very center of the efforts to limit strategic arms with the aid of international agreements.... In terms of its basic significance, this treaty serves as a guarantee not so much against defense, as such as against unrestrained rivalry."

It is sad that it is necessary to dissect problems. But not all illnesses can be treated with the Danish king's sweet drops. The "space umbrella" is not a sign of humaneness or concern for mankind's better lot, but a symptom of megalomania that tolerates no doubts about Washington's "right" to lead the world. It is not the expression of a dream of absolute security on top of mountains of weapons, but a vile game played with a dream. Bad and harmful for everyone: for those against whom the games are contemplated, for the states allocated the role of extras or observers, and for those who stage a tragedy in the hope of sitting it out in a shelter for "VIP's."

Missed opportunities in politics mean added complexities and increased dangers. However, now Washington is not simply blocking the paths of progress, it is trying to eradicate everything that had been jointly done by states prior to the present administration. Such recklessness and adventurism make even the U.S. allies shudder. "The French Government," Defense Minister C. Hernu declared in the National Assembly in the middle of November 1984, "fully understands the unusually serious and unusually significant risk that the possible deployment of defensive systems in space entails for the stability of the East-West equilibrium, for Europe, and for security throughout the world."

Does Washington understand this? It does in its own way. "He who controls space controls the whole world," people there declare. They proceed from the premise that shifting the arms race into space will open the floodgates for new spirals of rivalry in all directions. The Pentagon's plans include accelerating programs for offensive strategic and operational arms -- nuclear and non-nuclear, land-and sea-based, carried on missiles and aircraft.

War preparations by the United States and NATO as a whole, C. Weinberger declared on 6 December 1984, will be carried out irrespective of the results of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva scheduled for 7-8 January. According to another administration figure, G. Shultz is going to meet with A.A. Gromyko not in order to curtail American space plans, but only to "explain them."

In replying to the appeal of the fourth congress of the movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War," Comrade K.U. Chernenko insistently emphasized: "The militarization of space, if not reliably blocked, will cancel out everything that has been achieved hitherto in the sphere of limiting arms, will push the arms race in other directions, and will sharply increase the threat of nuclear war.... In today's troubled world, it is exceptionally important for all states that carry the formidable and costly burden of nuclear arsenals on their shoulders to be aware of their historical responsibility for the fate of mankind and to contribute through concrete deeds to lessening the danger of nuclear war and to improving the international situation."

In our age, weapons are rendered harmless not by weapons, but by the common sense and goodwill of states. Only these, and nothing else.

BOVIN URGES GENEVA TALKS 'ON EQUAL TERMS'

PM181124 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Reflections on the Upcoming Geneva Meeting"]

[Text] In less than a month's time, A.A. Gromyko and G. Shultz are scheduled to meet in Geneva. Naturally, the whole world's attention is focused on this event. People are tired of confrontation. They want to live in tranquillity, without having to wonder from day to day whether there will be a war or not. And this time it would really be the last war.... So people wait and hope.

Naturally, too, intensive preparations for the Geneva talks are under way both in Moscow and in Washington. For journalists who assess facts rather than conjecture, it is as yet difficult to comment. There is such a thing as "confidentiality." The sides are working out their stances, weighing the pros and cons of various options, doing their homework, to use the language of chess. And it is a good thing that they are doing this calmly, quietly, and on the whole, confidentially. It is too soon for journalists to comment on the sides' stances....

However, in view of the accumulated experience of talks, it is possible to make a number of observations about the conditions which, if they are observed, could justify people's expectations and realize their hopes. As a matter of fact, it is not even a question of conditions, but rather one single condition -- but one that is indispensable. I put it this way: The Americans must learn to deal with us honestly and on equal terms. Of course, this is not a "precondition" for beginning talks. It is an essential prerequisite for success in talks.

"Honestly" means to stop wailing about Soviet military-strategic superiority. By arbitrarily singling out individual elements of the strategic equation, it is possible to "prove" anything. However, this sort of exercise is incompatible with serious negotiations. Overall strategic equality exists as the sum of inequalities in specific types of arms. The times when America was "Number One" have passed, never to return. That is a fact. But that by no means signifies that America has become "Number Two" -- no matter what the Washington hypocrites say. Acknowledgment of the strategic parity is the only premise on the basis of which it is possible to come to some agreement.

"On equal terms" means to be able to take into account not only one's own interests, but also those of the partner. So far, this has been hard to achieve. I could cite dozens of utterances by the Americans themselves testifying to the fact that all previous U.S. stances could be reduced to the same denominator -- "to outsmart" the Soviet Union, to reduce areas where we have more, and to leave intact areas where they have more. In this way, we will get nowhere. In this context, I find the following circumstance disturbing. One would very much like to believe that the Americans will come to Geneva with serious intentions. But how is one to reconcile these intentions with the multibillion-dollar programs for the buildup of nuclear missile arms? How is one to reconcile them with the decisions of the NATO Council winter session which envisage a new stage of the arms race in Europe? Logic cannot be outwitted. It is either the one or the other -- there is no third option. Either a serious approach to arms reduction, which means that there would be no sidestepping the need to halt and freeze the arms buildup, or the continued "modernization" of the lethal nuclear missile potential, including the Pentagonization of space, so to speak. But then why deceive oneself and others by talk about disarmament. It is possible that Washington will try to combine both these approaches. And this is what is disturbing....

Finally, a few words about the psychological backdrop to the talks. U.S. politicians spare no words when insisting on U.S. world leadership, stressing America's special role assigned it by higher powers, and extolling the supreme moral virtues with which the creator has endowed the Americans and, naturally, their bosses. And so it seems, it would not take much, just one more step, for the officials from the State Department and even the Pentagon, flapping their white wings, to float upward to join the dance of the angelic host above Washington. With a bit of luck, they will even make it to Geneva. For moral support, so to speak....

But joking aside, a bit of modesty would do the Americans no harm. It would make it easier, simpler for them to converse with others, and in turn, the others would find it easier to take the Americans seriously. Naturally, America is a great power, but it is only one of the big powers. It would be useful to remember this because, passing from psychology to politics, the principle of the sides' equality and identical security remains the basis of any possible solution.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON BACKGROUND FOR GENEVA TALKS

PM171201 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 7 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Anatoliy Krasikov "International Review": "Clear Skies for Europe"]

[Text] I recently witnessed a large antiwar demonstration in Paris. Its size was truly impressive. Hundreds of thousands of peace champions came out into the French capital's streets and squares. They included people holding the most varied political views. One thing united them: a sense of alarm for the country's destiny and concern at the serious deterioration of the international situation.

Such a massive demonstration would hardly have been possible just a few years ago: The French did not believe that a real threat was hanging over them. After De Gaulle withdrew his country from the NATO military organization, France took a course of cooperating in overcoming the division of Europe and the world into two antagonistic military-political groups. The situation has changed substantially over the last few years, however. The new exacerbation of tension in the world as a result of the course of confrontation taken by the U.S. leaders, the fanning of an "omnidirectional" anti-Soviet campaign, and the noticeable rapprochement between Paris and NATO military organs -- all this could not fail to affect France's relations with socialist states, nor could it fail to produce a most adverse effect on the country's security.

When the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe began in Geneva, official Paris followed London in its categorical opposition to the suggestion that its own nuclear missiles, and targeted on installations in the European part of the USSR, be taken into account during the overall analysis of the balance of forces on the continent. The Government of the FRG, France, Britain, and most other Western Powers welcomed the appearance of new U.S. missiles in Europe.

NATO's propagandists are trying to convince their own peoples that their life has supposedly become more secure with the deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. Nothing could be further from the truth. The 100-plus U.S. missiles that have been stationed at launch sites on the Old Continent for a year now did not just wreck the Geneva talks. They made it necessary for the USSR and its allies to take military countermeasures. This is because the socialist countries could not allow the equilibrium of forces in Europe to be disturbed. And equilibrium was actually restored at a higher level.

It is not just the United States that bears the responsibility for what has happened. This responsibility is also shared by those West European politicians who placed their countries' territory at the disposal of the transatlantic militarists. By succumbing to pressure from Washington and placing notorious "Western solidarity" above their own national interests, they have turned the West European peoples into hostages of U.S. nuclear strategy.

The bellicose "Atlanticists" today try to persuade the West Europeans that they must not agree to "unilateral disarmament" in the face of the "Soviet military threat," which, they claim, is constantly growing. Let us leave aside the myth about the "Soviet military threat." There is absolutely no need to prove that we are talking about a cheap trick whose purpose is to deceive people in the West: "Every Soviet has known for a long time who needs these intrigues and why. Let us focus our attention on something else: on the attempt to impress upon the British, French, Italians, and peoples in other West European countries that the Soviet Union is supposedly counting on their unilateral disarmament. It is counting on it so that later it can impose its will on the unarmed "simpletons."

In actuality, the USSR has never demanded and does not demand unilateral disarmament measures from other states. All Soviet proposals on arms reduction and limitation without exception have invariably been founded on the principle of equality and identical security. Furthermore, our country has declared on many occasions that it would respond voluntarily and without any outside "prompting" to any steps taken by the West toward disarmament with analogous steps in the same direction.

As before, the Soviet Union advocates Europe's complete liberation from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. In other words, it adheres to the very same stance it upheld during the Geneva talks, which were torpedoed by the United States and proved pointless after the start of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Europe.

The start of a new arms race spiral in medium-range means prepared the ground for qualitative advances in other spheres of war preparations. The American plans to transfer the arms race to space are particularly dangerous today for all peoples in both East and West. According to specialists' estimates, the implementation of these plans should cost about \$1 trillion.

The dream of developing some kind of "absolute weapon" (which could be provided by nuclear weapons launched in space) does not give the Pentagon any rest. At the same time, the leaders of the U.S. Defense Department are focusing attention on plans to organize "absolute defense," or ABM defense with space-based components.

Washington is using all means to extol this idea, claiming that the creation of such an "absolute defense" would render the production of strategic missiles unnecessary and, consequently, would make it easier to reach agreement on "arms control." In reality, the prospects in this case are diametrically opposite. There never has been, nor will there ever be either an "absolute weapon" or "absolute defense." The United States wishes to threaten other countries with an ultrapowerful space sword and hopes to protect itself from a retaliatory strike by means of an impenetrable space shield. However, those against whom the first strike is being prepared are not so naive as to sit with arms folded. The response will be the inevitable creation of a no less powerful sword and a no less solid shield.

In such an event, things will be worst of all for those who cannot participate in the space arms race: the West Europeans. After all, the Americans do not intend to jump right to developing a space defense system for their allies. Even if some of the European NATO countries' leaders failed to immediately understand that, by deploying first-strike nuclear missiles on the Old Continent, the Pentagon generals were calculating on deflecting retaliation from U.S. territory and directing it against their allies, the sobering-up process has now begun. There are few people in NATO enraptured by Reagan's "star wars" plans.

Of course, this does not mean that West Europe has dissociated itself from Washington's militarist policy. The sessions of the North Atlantic Alliance's leading organs currently being held in Brussels show that almost all NATO members continue to follow the course mapped out across the ocean. And some West European leaders like FRG Chancellor H. Kohl indulge in wishful thinking and stubbornly repeat the old Reagan propaganda thesis that the Soviet Union will allegedly hold talks with the West only if the United States and its allies manage to speak from a position of strength. To prove that this thesis is right, H. Kohl follows some spokesmen of the incumbent Washington administration in repeating that "the Russians agreed to return to the negotiating table" after the deployment of the U.S. first-strike missiles in Europe because they were "afraid" of the strength and unity of the Western Powers.

In fact, it is difficult to fabricate a more false claim. This is because the USSR is not "returning" to the table for the talks that were wrecked by the Americans, but is embarking on a completely new series of contacts on the entire range of interconnected questions concerning the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear means. It has also set their ultimate goal: the quest for such solutions as would help progress toward the complete prohibition and ultimate liquidation of nuclear weapons.

We know that in the past the United States conducted talks with us for talks' sake, by no means striving to achieve accords based on the principles of equality and identical security of the sides. Is the United States now prepared to give up this unconstructive stance? During the election campaign and prior to his reelection for a second term, U.S. President R. Reagan declared almost daily that he now wants to conduct serious talks with the intention of reaching mutually acceptable accords with the Soviet Union.

The future will show whether the U.S. President is really prepared to back his peace-loving speeches of the last few months with specific deeds. In actual fact, even such words are nothing new in the political vocabulary of the incumbent White House chief. Many observers believe that the world would hardly have heard them had the wave of the antiwar movement in the United States and outside its borders not reached such great heights. This fact provides the latest evidence that mass demonstrations by the champions of peace produce practical results. They give rise to the hope that the skies over Europe, and over the whole world, will remain clear.

U.S. TASK TO MAKE PROGRESS ON DISARMAMENT VIEWED

PM171219 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent L. Koryavin "Letter From Washington": "On Capitol Hill Before the Start"]

[Excerpt] In the first days after the elections, the U.S. Administration stepped up its attention toward international problems. An analysis of recent speeches by its spokesmen shows that in general, it has not changed the tone of its election promises calling for purposeful dialogue with the USSR and the resumption of disarmament talks, although it is putting forth its own terms.

There are growing demands among the American public for the White House leaders to embark in practice on preventing the arms race and on constructive talks with the Soviet Union. The outcome of the U.S. elections was to a certain extent the result of the fact that the voters accepted the assurances Reagan gave in the last stage of the election campaign about his desire to strengthen peace and improve relations with the Soviet Union, considering these assurances to be reasonable and expedient in contrast to his earlier statements.

The U.S. public has recently had new opportunities to familiarize itself with the USSR's international position and our country's viewpoint on the prospects for the development of Soviet-American relations. They are set forth convincingly, logically, and frankly in the address by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to American readers in his book published by the Praeger Publishing House, and in his answers to THE WASHINGTON POST and NBC correspondents. "There is no other prospect," K.U. Chernenko stressed, "than to live together. That being so, it is better to live not in an atmosphere of enmity and fear, but in peace, like human beings, observing certain norms in our mutual relations." There is no doubt that these words are shared and welcomed by many millions of U.S. citizens.

The American public positively receives the recent Soviet initiative, on the basis of which an agreement was reached with the U.S. Administration to embark on new talks on a whole package of interconnected questions on the nonmilitarization of space and the reduction of nuclear arms -- both strategic and medium-range. The press here does not tire of commenting on the forthcoming meeting between USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko and Secretary of State G. Shultz, to be held in Geneva, to elaborate a joint understanding of the subject and objectives of such talks.

Press commentaries enable a conclusion to be drawn on the two trends that exist in the circles that determine the U.S. political course. Some people acknowledge the expediency and necessity of resuming dialogue between our two countries. Other people's assessment shows traces of the inertia of past years and the weight of the old concepts of military superiority. The statement made by R. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, in the television program "Face the Nation" is characteristic. While advocating dialogue "in the spirit of honest compromise," he still upheld the line aimed at disrupting the established strategic parity in favor of the United States.

In recent days, some Washington politicians have started to add a marked note of pessimism to their arguments about the prospects for seeking ways to limit the arms race, emphasizing the difficult nature of the talks and their duration. The formula has become current that arms limitation agreements will be under elaboration "over the whole 4 years of the Republican administration's second term."

Naturally, a serious agreement on a wide range of disarmament questions takes time and the most energetic efforts. But ways of achieving it exist. They are set forth in concrete terms in the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives.

At the same time, those who do not want an improvement in the international situation still lay claim to the "main role" in the U.S. Administration. A particularly unacceptable stance is occupied by the Pentagon, the CIA, and the U.S. military-industrial complex. Whereas the State Department, as THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, is far from united in its approach to the problem of disarmament talks, "the Pentagon continues to gamble on arming the country." It categorically insists, for instance, on continuing the space militarization plans. Or take the just issued "recommendations" by the conservative Heritage Foundation to the White House. They include the demand to renounce all agreements and talks on disarmament. However, the American voter did not give the American Administration any mandate for such acts in the recent elections.

...The first session of the new Congress will begin by discussing the bill on MX missiles and U.S. policy in Central America. Observers point out that the debate on Capitol Hill will be accompanied by attempts by U.S. military circles to exert pressure on the legislators so as to be able to push their own militarist plans through Congress in 1985. By all appearances, the Pentagon and the U.S. military-industrial complex do not intend renounce their aggressive ambitions. And these, far from improving the international situation, exacerbate it. That is why there are growing appeals here for politicians to go over to real actions to curb the arms race.

SPACE SHUTTLE LINKED TO 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM

LD171558 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 17 TASS -- The United States plans to launch in January the "Discovery" space shuttle on the Pentagon's programme.

According to a report of the TIME magazine the Pentagon has already reserved a considerable part of all planned flights of the space shuttles. According to the UPI, more than 30 flights of military significance will be made before 1989. The Pentagon's launching complex for "shuttle" spacecraft will start operating at the Vandenberg airbase in California in March 1985. There are plans to create a new military spaceship capable of dealing strategic and tactical strikes, of conducting reconnaissance, implementing guidance of combat operations and performing other tasks. [sentence as received]

KORNILOV REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD171856 Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Nearly six weeks have passed since the presidential elections in the USA. All this time observers and journalists in different countries have been posing the same question: What will be the foreign policy of the Republican administration in its second four-year term in office? This is a highly justifiable question in view of the fact that the attempts at dominating other countries is a dangerous and prospectless line which can bring nothing but the heightening of the threat to peace and security of peoples, including the people of the United States.

While the preparations for the coming dialogue are made in Moscow and Washington, while the press is making forecasts about how the international affairs will shape in the new year, political life of the world goes on and brings ever new facts which give food for serious thought.

The 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly is drawing to a close. The international public received with particular satisfaction the news that on the Soviet Union's initiative the forum of nations adopted a resolution aimed at preventing the arms race in space among other resolutions aimed at preventing the arms race in space among other resolutions aimed at consolidating peace. The resolution has been approved by 150 votes, that is by the absolute majority of the United Nations member states. Only one of the delegations taking part in the voting, the United States delegation, abstained.

Meanwhile, it is more than obvious that unless the militarisation of outer space is barred reliably it will dash everything that has been achieved in the nuclear arms limitation so far, will speed up the arms race on all directions, will sharply aggravate the threat of nuclear war.

This is one fact. Another fact is that the session of the NATO council ended in Brussels last weekend. That session, by the way, coincided with a sort of "Atlantic jubilee", the fifth anniversary of the dangerous decision endorsed by NATO that opened the road to U.S. first strike nuclear weapons to Europe.

What were the results of the latest NATO gathering which war, as usually, orchestrated by Washington? to put it in a nutshell, NATO declared for the continuation of the arms race again, confirmed the schedule of the deployment of U.S. missiles on West European land, brought pressure again on Belgium and the Netherlands, whose governments, taking into consideration the attitudes of the public, have not yet given the final consent to the deployment of U.S. first strike nuclear weapons in their countries. The NATO alliance continues showing strength, says the communique adopted in Brussels.

It should be added that it is precisely Washington which suggested that alongside the continuation of the nuclear arms race NATO should embark on a large scale development of conventional armaments systems which are approaching mass annihilation weapons for their destructive force.

It is a political axiom that any meeting, any talks are held not in a vacuum. It goes without saying that their outcome depends on many aspects, not in the least on the atmosphere in which these meetings or talks are held: whether they are held in conditions when there is a real wish to improve the political climate or whether they are held in the atmosphere of distrust and confrontation.

There is no need to prove that the obstruction of peaceful initiatives approved by the overwhelming majority of states, United Nations members, just as calls for the further arms race coming from the NATO headquarters do nothing to promote confidence in East-West relations and ease tension in the world.

Robert Tucker, prominent American political scientist, professor of John Hopkins University, writes in the latest issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE that perhaps the most correct guess about the steps that the Reagan administration will take during its second term in office in the foreign policy, specifically in the policy with regard to the USSR is that it will be mostly following the same course as during the first term. Time, the course of events in near future will show to what a degree this pessimistic prediction is substantiated. Let us hope that Professor Tucker is mistaken. But as far as present day facts go, they, deplorably, give no ground for being too optimistic....

UN APPROVES RESOLUTIONS ON DISARMAMENT

LD180958 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] New York December 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshov reports: The 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly has completed the examination of issues of disarmament and the enhancement of international security. It passed 72 resolutions the vast majority of which reflect the peoples' will to remove the threat of a nuclear war, curb the arms race, prevent the militarization of outer space, and put an end to the policy of state terrorism. These documents, outlining concrete ways of solving the main problems of the times, were adopted on the initiative of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and many peace-loving non-aligned states.

The session focussed on the issues, which were included in its agenda as important and urgent matters on the proposal of the Soviet Union and which were then approved in adopted resolution, of using outer space exclusively for peaceful purposes. for the benefit of mankind and of the inadmissibility of the policy of state terrorism and any actions by states directed at undermining the socio-political systems in other sovereign states.

Concluding the discussion of the range of questions concerning disarmament and the enhancement of international security, the General Assembly adopted, by an overwhelming majority of votes, a number of documents related to warding off the threat of war and measures to bring about real disarmament.

It passed a resolution on all kinds of nuclear weaponry, sponsored by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which said that any hope to prevail in a nuclear war was devoid of sense and stressed the need to terminate the development and deployment of new kinds and systems of nuclear weapons as a first step along the road to nuclear disarmament. Another resolution, also sponsored by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, contained a call for freezing nuclear armaments on a global scale. It expressed the international community's conviction that a freeze on nuclear arsenals would strengthen trust among states, lessen international tension and create a favourable atmosphere for a radical reduction of nuclear arms.

The General Assembly also said, in a resolution proposed by the socialist group of countries, that the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons was among the most important and urgently-needed measures to prevent a nuclear war. It pointed out broad and positive international reaction to the concept of the no-first-use of nuclear weapons, including a call made in a final communique of a conference of ministers and heads of delegations from non-aligned countries at this session.

A resolution on international cooperation with the aim of disarmament, whose draft was jointly tabled by a large group of socialist and developing states, emphasized the vital importance of eliminating the threat of a nuclear war, stopping the arms race and achieving disarmament, especially in the nuclear field. Another resolution adopted on the initiative of the same states, that on preventing a nuclear war, said that averting such a war was a task of paramount importance, which met the vital interests of all peoples.

The international community attached much significance to the task of restraining the naval arms race, bolstering security in the Mediterranean and educating the peoples in a spirit of peace and adopted corresponding resolutions which were also sponsored jointly by socialist and developing countries.

The United States and its closest partners took an extremely obstructionist and negative stand during the discussion of the key questions of international life, setting themselves in opposition to the world community on the most important problems of the present day. During votes on issues of disarmament and the enhancement of international security, the United States cast 27 "against" votes and abstained on 14 occasions for tactical reasons, coming out against concrete initiatives that reflect the aspirations of all peoples on guidelines for accomplishing the pressing tasks facing mankind. The 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly effectively exposed the hypocrisy of Washington's declarations about its "readiness" and even "striving" to come to terms on carrying out disarmament and improving the international climate, which are used to cover up its continued policy of propelling the arms race to gain military superiority and heightening international tension. The U.N. decisions attest to the fact that this reckless policy is rejected by the overwhelming majority of states.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ATHENS ANTIWAR CONFERENCE

Tolkunov Addresses Meeting

LD111247 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 11 Dec 84

[Text] Athens December 11 TASS -- Representatives of more than sixty national anti-war organizations from 26 European countries, as well as the United States and Canada have arrived in the Greek capital to attend an international conference, "for nuclear-free Europe." The conference is sponsored by the Greek Movement for National Independence, International Peace and Disarmament (KEADEA). Its aim is to hold an exchange of views between delegates from various anti-war organizations on topical problems of the campaign for peace and disarmament, for the removal of the nuclear war threat.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece addressed the conference. He dwelt on reasons for the threat to peace, among which he named the unrestricted nuclear arms race, the U.S.-proposed first nuclear strike concept and the absence of a constructive East-West dialogue.

The Greek prime minister stressed that at a time when 33 million people annually die from hunger in the world, about 700 billion dollars are spent on the arms race, this sum being sufficient for saving one billion hungry. The arms race, Papandreou said, is making the poor poorer. Disarmament talks constitute the only way out of this perilous situation, he pointed out.

Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation Lev Tolkunov addressed the conference during the first day of its work. He pointed out that the aftermath of the last war in the New Year 1985, when all peoples will observe the 40th anniversary of victory over Nazism, serve as a warning to mankind.

"The chief conclusion that we draw from lessons of the past is that peace must be defended now, today, while the European horizon has not been lit by the flames of war, or it will be too late," he said.

The chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet said that everything must be done in order to return international relations to the path of detente and equitable, mutually beneficial cooperation, to facilitate a serious dialogue between states with different social systems. "As to the Soviet Union, it is prepared for such talks and insists that they be held and produce accords that would be based on the principles of equality and equal security. All proposals by the Soviet Union on questions of terminating the arms race and averting war, which, I hope you know, remain in force," the Soviet representative stressed, addressing delegates from anti-war organizations.

The conference is continuing its work.

TASS Cites PRAVDA Report

LD141654 Moscow TASS in English 1213 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 14 TASS -- Representatives of more than 60 anti-war organizations of 26 countries have ended an international conference for a nuclear-free Europe in the Greek capital after the meeting's working groups submitted their final reports, PRAVDA's Athens correspondent Nikolay Miroshnik said in a dispatch published today. He said the three-day discussions in Athens, which took place in those working groups, showed that "all Western propaganda attempts to sow disappointment and pessimism among peace campaigners following the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe have fallen through. This is seen from the mass anti-war actions sweeping different countries."

"The anti-war organizations should strengthen their unity and cooperation, but this is feasible only if all peace-loving forces reach agreement on such goals and priority tasks as are really vitally important and common to all."

"The conference has borne out," the PRAVDA correspondent said, "that, despite all differences in approaches to these or other problems, it is the spirit of constructive dialogue that prevails in the anti-war movement, and there is greater unity on a whole number of issues, which can and should form common ground for joint actions." This applies, among others, to the issues of freezing nuclear arsenals, preventing the militarization of outer space, ensuring no first use of nuclear weapons, establishing nuclear-free zones, and consolidating confidence- and security-building measures, Miroshnik said. In this connection the conferees supported the Soviet delegation's proposals at the Stockholm conference and the appeal for all nuclear powers to halt the arms race, which was made by the leaders of six states of four continents last May.

"The conferees made a whole number of proposals concerning concrete joint actions by various detachments of the anti-war movement, in particular mass actions to mark the 40th anniversary of the European nations' victory over Hitlerite fascism. Those proposals met with extensive backing," the correspondent said.

NEW SOVIET DOCUMENTARY EXPOSES CIA 'SUBVERSION'

PM171313 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Captain Second Class Ye. Nikitin: "Conspiracy of the Doomed"]

[Text] A customs official was holding a man's fashionable boot. Then he held it on its side and forcibly ripped off the sole. Soviet banknotes slid out onto the table. Tubes containing a special mixture for writing secret messages and miniaturized espionage equipment fell out of the elegant heel.

You may be thinking that you are about to come face to face with a well-known actor playing the part of a superspy or a decent but gullible man who has been hoodwinked by cunning smugglers and that the hero's adventures are about to begin for the spectator's amusement.

It is not an actor on the screen, however, but a Western intelligence agent, white-faced with fear, caught in possession of the aforementioned items. But there are no exciting adventures in store because "Plot Against the Land of the Soviets" is not a feature movie, but strictly a documentary. It was made by the director Ye. Vermisheva, who has been making incisive political and current affairs movies for many years now. The screenplay was written by M. Ozerov and V. Sevruck.

The movie now being released is the second in a series conceived by this group of writers. Like the first, it was made at the Central Documentary Movie Studio. Also like the previous one, "Where the Trail of the Plot Leads," the new movie is based on extensive factual material. It also tells the story of the involvement of anti-Soviet organizations in the psychological warfare launched by the West against the Soviet Union.

This subversive activity is inspired, financed, and coordinated by the U.S. CIA. This sinister imperialist organization has infiltrated all the countries of the world. But the CIA's ideological sabotage and other criminal adventures are primarily spearheaded against the land of the soviets.

Viewers see a motley crew of covert operators: former White Guards and their progeny, traitors who sold out to the Hitlerites during World War II, nationalists, the dregs of modern society who hankered after foreign trinkets, and Zionists. In brief, they are a mob of enemies of Soviet power both covert and blatant, blinded by hatred for the Soviet Union or duped by bourgeois propaganda, and renegades who are beyond recall.

The makers of this movie mercilessly expose this riff-raff. The facts and newsreel documentary shots used by the makers of the movie speak for themselves. We see the faces and hear the voices of enemies undergoing interrogation and in court. The impression is created that the viewer himself is handing down severe yet fair sentences together with the judges.

While not abandoning their attempts to oppose the Soviet Union with weapon in hand, the inveterate anti-Sovietists are increasingly frequently arming themselves with books, brochures, magazines, and microphones. Monstrous lies, malicious slander, and vile insinuations are being circulated.

A manuscript entitled "Note for Mr Turner's Departments, the CIA" was confiscated from a certain (Lubman). (Lubman), who had already done the Western special services certain favors, was in a hurry to inform the then CIA director: "I do not want to sit idly by when the United States should be getting on with the destruction of the USSR by any means available to civilization."

Through circumstances beyond the writer's control, the appeal was seen not by the addressee, Admiral S. Turner, but by the prosecutor's office in Leningrad.

One of the most widespread myths in the United States is the idea of the CIA as a body involved in intelligence work alone. This myth is dispelled by A. Dulles, the "master" of subversion himself, who once asserted that about 10 percent of the CIA's activity should be devoted to conventional intelligence work. The remaining 90 percent was to consist of covert operations. You can see for yourself that this is so by looking at the documentary "Plot Against the Land of the Soviets." A plot doomed to failure by history itself.

NEW CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PURSUING ARMS RACE

PM170954 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Bragin "Commentator's Column": "The Wrong Approach"]

[Text] Ottawa -- With the Progressive Conservative Party government's arrival in power in Canada, pressure on that country from the Pentagon and the NATO command has increased sharply. They are trying to persuade Ottawa to more actively participate in the militarist preparations of Washington and its main partners in the North Atlantic bloc.

What, in practical terms, do the U.S. leaders want from Canada at this stage? Canadians received the answer to this question not from the Conservative government, but from representatives of "big business," which has close links with the U.S. military-industrial complex and is hoping to line its pockets with profits from major orders. The council for the study of national problems, which has been set up in Ottawa, published a document a few days ago commissioned by big business which states that, in accordance with NATO and U.S. demands, Canada must at a minimum double its contribution to the military preparations of the North Atlantic bloc and the so-called North American Air Defense Command. To this end, it is claimed, it is above all necessary to increase the strength of the regular forces. There are also demands for a substantial increase in government appropriations. The "big business" council insists that Canada's military spending must rise by at least 80 percent over the next 10 years, clearly following the U.S. example.

The Progressive Conservative Party politicians who have come to power are now sparing no effort to prove their loyalty to Washington and their readiness to follow in its wake in terms of the arms race. The government has come out with a clear statement on this subject declaring its readiness to discharge its NATO commitments in full. The view is taken here that this course is clearly at variance with the Conservatives' election promises to give preference to the problems of disarmament and strengthening world peace in their foreign policy. Indeed, resolving this serious problem needs an entirely different approach.

Precisely this is pointed out by a group of Canadian trade union, religious, and public figures, writers, and scientists in a statement just published calling on the government to support the USSR's proposals for the introduction of a moratorium on space weapons tests. In the group's view, it is also necessary to declare a moratorium on all nuclear weapons test and to resume talks on a universal and complete ban on nuclear weapons broken off through the fault of the U.S. side. NATO, the statement stresses, must revise its military doctrine and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

CHERNENKO, MIYAMOTO ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

LD171650 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 17 Dec 84

["Joint Statement on Talks Between a CPSU Delegation Headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko and a JCP Delegation Headed by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- Talks between a delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade K.U. Chernenko and a delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by the Chairman of the JCP Central Committee Comrade Kenji Miyamoto were held in Moscow from December 11 to 17, 1984.

The talks were concentrated on the question of effective radical measures directed at averting nuclear war, at attaining the total prohibition and liquidation of nuclear arms.

The CPSU, as a party of a country 20 million of whose citizens fell in the struggle against fascism, and the Communist Party of Japan, as a party of a country which suffered from nuclear arms for the first time in the history of mankind, solemnly stated that in the present situation, when the danger of nuclear war increases, they view this task as urgent, as vitally important for mankind, as being the central one in the anti-nuclear, anti-war movement, in the whole of world politics.

During the talks, held in a constructive spirit, in an atmosphere of friendship and comradesly solidarity in the struggle against the nuclear war menace, for the very survival of mankind, Comrades K.U. Chernenko and Kenji Miyamoto stressed the exceptional importance, from the viewpoint of the issue of war and peace, of the year 1985 -- the year of the 40th anniversary of the completion of the Second World War, and of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Both parties stress the need for maximum effort to make this year a decisive and turning landmark in the struggle for realizing the task of preventing nuclear war and fully prohibiting and eliminating nuclear weapons.

Comrades K.U. Chernenko and Kenji Miyamoto agreed that it is necessary to outlaw nuclear weapons. The first resolutions, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly way back in 1946, called for efforts to eliminate atomic and all other types of weapons of mass annihilation. However, the reality is such that the development has so far followed the path of a rapid buildup of nuclear armaments. Tens of thousands of nuclear warheads have been accumulated in the world by now, their total capacity exceeding by more than one million the yield of the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Even a small part of the accumulated nuclear might is sufficient to destroy human civilization. Peoples of the world are concerned over the threat of nuclear war. This threat should be removed. The elimination of nuclear weapons is the demand of all peoples of the world. There is no alternative to this.

Both sides confirmed that the important forces promoting the fulfillment of those common tasks are the movement of the peoples of the world and mobilization of the public opinion. Now, when the anti-nuclear movement of peoples has reached an unprecedented level in Europe, in Asia and in America, the voice of the public which advocate peace resounds louder than ever before. Already now all this has an effective impact on international politics. Active actions of the peace loving, democratic forces on the broadest basis without any discrimination whatsoever on political, ideological, religious or other grounds with the aim of freeing mankind completely from the threat of nuclear war have immense significance, and, if they manage to isolate the adherents of nuclear armaments, this will become a mighty force which will open up real prospects for a complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Both sides confirmed that they will do everything possible for an early conclusion and implementation of an agreement on a complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, the agreement providing for a complete prohibition of the development, production, testing, possession, deployment and use of such weapons.

The CPSU and JCP are prepared to do everything within their capabilities to intensify further the struggle of peoples demanding the elimination of nuclear weapons, and urge communist and workers' parties of other countries, all peace loving forces to do the same.

The concepts about a "deterrent force of nuclear weapons" and admissibility of their use perpetuate most dangerous co-existence of nuclear weapons and mankind and face mankind with the permanent threat of a nuclear catastrophe. Different concepts calling into question the need and possibility of an early prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons and putting off these tasks infinitely, are at variance with the reason and will of mankind which is trying to rid itself of the threat of nuclear war.

The present situation insistently demands the isolation of all those who are clutching at nuclear weapons and who would like to use talks as a means of camouflaging the continuation of the nuclear arms race, demands to give priority in international politics, both in the United Nations and at bilateral talks and other international forums, as well as in the anti-nuclear, anti-war movement the task of prohibiting and scrapping nuclear weapons and pressing consistently for its solution. It is necessary to bring about a radical turn in the post war history to eliminate the threat of nuclear war forever.

Expressing profound solidarity with the international anti-nuclear, anti-war movement both sides welcome the intention of the world public to make August 6, the day when the first atomic bomb in mankind's history was dropped on Hiroshima, the day of international joint actions for the scrapping of nuclear weapons. This would be an important contribution to the effective development of the struggle for the prevention of nuclear war, for complete ban and scrapping of nuclear weapons.

Taking into account the historic experience of the Stockholm Appeal of 1950, which demanded an unconditional ban on atomic weapons, establishment of strict international control over the observance of the ban, and proclaiming any government who will be the first to use these weapons to be criminal, the appeal which was signed by more than 500 million people all over the world and which tied the hands of nuclear war-mongers, both sides pin great hopes in the present-day situation on a new powerful upsurge in the international movement, on a new expression of will of the masses urging for a total ban of nuclear weapons, for their elimination.

While advancing to the foreground the task of a total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons, it is important at the same time that effective partial measures be carried out, practically facilitating the advancement towards this objective. Both sides expressed the determination to press for the realization of the following measures:

Adoption by all nuclear powers of a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; conclusion of an international accord on non-use of nuclear weapons; prevention of the militarization of outer space, especially, the prevention of the nuclear arms race in outer space; conclusion of an accord on a total and comprehensive ban of nuclear weapon tests; renunciation of the use of atomic weapons against non-nuclear states; creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Asia and other continents.

It is possible to promote the implementation of those measures by means of developing the movement for a complete prohibition of nuclear weapons and mobilizing the public opinion.

The sides confirm major significance of the development of cooperation between the two parties on the basis of agreement reached during the present negotiations. The divergences of opinion existing between the CPSU and the CPJ in the evaluation of the international situation and the nuclear arms race and also on other issues cannot be an obstacle for their cooperation in furthering the cause of prevention of nuclear war and (bringing about) a complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. (The sides are) convinced that this will be of major importance for further development of the struggle of peoples for the prevention of nuclear war, in defense of peace, for interaction in that struggle of different forces, irrespective of their views.

The sides agree to continue the practice of talks at summit level and also to hold periodical consultations, including on a high level, in both countries in turn in the interests of the vigorous implementation of the accords that have been reached on the tasks of struggle for preventing nuclear war, for totally prohibiting and liquidating nuclear arms, to study the course of their implementation and to continue the search of effective measures in this direction.

In conditions of the increased threat of nuclear war the present talks are of great importance. The cooperation of the CPSU and the CPJ in the struggle to avert nuclear war, for the total prohibition and liquidation of nuclear arms will become a big contribution by both parties to the lofty international cause of saving mankind from nuclear catastrophe.

X X X

Taking part in the talks from the CPSU side were alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee B.N. Ponomarev, members of the CPSU Central Committee S.V. Chervonenko, A.M. Aleksandrov, V.V. Zagladin and P.N. Fedoseyev, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee I.I. Kovalenko, from the CPJ side -- Chairman of the Secretariat of the CPJ Central Committee M. Kaneko, members of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the CPJ Central Committee H. Tatiki and Y. Yoshioka, member of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPJ Central Committee S. Niihara, member of the CPJ Central Committee M. Sasaki, high-placed officials of the CPJ Central Committee H. Kikunami and H. Nishiguchi.

Miyamoto Delegation Leaves Moscow

LD171738 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Japan headed by Chairman of the CPJ Central Committee Kenji Miyamoto left for home today on completing talks with a delegation of the CPSU headed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko. At Sheremetyevo Airport the delegation was seen off by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, members of the CPSU Central Committee Stepan Chervonenko, Vadim Zagladin and Petr Fedoseyev, deputy head of a department at the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kovalenko and other high-placed officials of the CPSU Central Committee.

ZAGLADIN: NO PRECONDITION FOR GROMYKO VISIT TO JAPAN

OW181309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, Dec. 18 KYODO -- A Soviet party official Tuesday said the Soviet Union has placed no precondition on a Japan visit by Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and thus there still exists a possibility of such a visit.

But Vadim Zagladin, a senior officer of the party's International Department, said it is now difficult to specify a date for a Tokyo visit by Gromyko partly because he is scheduled to hold disarmament talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Geneva in January. Zagladin made the statement during a meeting with a group of Japanese journalists who accompanied a Japan Communist Party delegation to the Soviet Union. Zagladin also emphasized that the Soviet Union does not make the conclusion of a Soviet-proposed treaty of good neighborliness between the two countries a precondition for Gromyko's visit. Whether to conclude such a treaty is up to negotiations between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Zagladin said. He also expressed strong concern that Japan may be gradually scrapping its three-point antinuclear policy, pointing to the calls by nuclear-powered U.S. aircraft carriers to Japan.

Touching on the disarmament talks in Geneva in January, Zagladin speculated that they would not be the start of full-scale negotiations but a meeting for deciding agenda items. He said the U.S. position on this problem is now very unclear.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS INTERVIEWED ON ARMS TALKS

OW171243 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Tokyo, Dec. 17 KYODO -- A Soviet fear of escalation in an arms race in the outer space has prompted Moscow to resume arms-control talks with the United States, two senior Soviet journalists said Monday. Gennadiy Gerasimov, editor-in-chief of the English-language Moscow daily, and Fedor Bourlatskiy, a political observer with the LITERATURNAYA GAZETA weekly, said the resumption of the talks after a year-long interruption represented a "technical change" in the Soviet foreign policy. If U.S. plans to develop outer space weaponry are left unchecked, it would lead to an extremely dangerous situation, they said regarding what they called the reason behind Soviet decision to reopen the talks.

Gerasimov and Bourlatskiy, both former officials of the International Department of the Soviet Communist Party, are currently on a private visit to Japan and spoke about the arms talks in an interview with KYODO news service. They said the Soviet Union would be ready to discuss the U.S.-proposed "umbrella" approach to arms controls so long as the U.S. does not place rigid links between outer space, strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. They said, however, the Soviet Union has no illusion about the new arms-control negotiations.

The Soviet Union will go to the talks with some measure of expectation, but quarrels between supporters and dissenters of arms control within the U.S. Government do not portend optimism, they said. They raised the possibility that the Soviet Union may place greater emphasis on demilitarization of outer space rather than on talks of medium-ranged nuclear missiles in Europe. The Soviet Union may do that depending on circumstances, they said when asked whether the Soviets may change the priority of arms control talks.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES DPRK'S KIM POK-SIN

PM181111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Reception in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Moscow December 17 TASS -- CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov received on 17 Dec in the Kremlin alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Pok-Sin. During the conversation that took place, the sides examined issues of the further development of Soviet-Korean cooperation in line with accords reached during a visit to the USSR in May by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK Kim Il-song.

The two sides reaffirmed their aspiration toward further consolidation of diverse ties between the USSR and the DPRK on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, which meets the interests of the peoples in the two countries and of entire world socialism.

The conversation, held in a comradely atmosphere, was attended by Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Mikhail Kapitsa, and also by DPRK Ambassador to the USSR Kwon Hui-kyong.

U.S. VIOLATES DPRK AIRSPACE 15 DECEMBER

LD151754 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Pyongyang December 15 TASS -- According to a report of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, a United States SR-71 reconnaissance plane, has invaded today the air space over the territorial waters of the DPRK in the area of the Yellow Sea.

The DPRK chief delegate to the military truce commission in Korea declared a strong protest over the provocative actions of the American side. The acts of air espionage are a most crude violation of the sovereignty of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and lead to a further aggravation of tensions in the Korean peninsula. The United States should immediately end its provocations against the DPRK, he stressed.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN INTERVIEWED

GF151630 Lahore JANG in Urdu 9 Dec 84 p 1

["Exclusive interview" with Vitaliy Smirnov, Soviet ambassador in Pakistan, in Lahore by JANG correspondents Arshad Ahmad Haqqani and Nasir Naji -- date not given]

[Text] "At present there are three big hurdles in Soviet-Pakistani relations: the growing interest of Pakistan in the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the preferential treatment accorded to other diplomatic missions compared with the Soviet Embassy, and the hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union. As long as these remain, difficulties will continue to exist in promoting good relations between the two countries." This was stated by the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan in an exclusive interview with JANG in Lahore. Referring to a controversial speech he made in Karachi, he said: "The press did not correctly report my speech. I mentioned only those factors that concerned bilateral relations between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. I made no criticism of a third country. I referred only to those difficulties that exist in relations between the two countries."

Mr Smirnov refused to comment on the visit to Pakistan by the American military delegation. He forcefully, said: "You can write that I am not giving any view on this visit, I will not give any view." He added: "We believe that Third World countries have only one problem, that is, they need the three D's: development, disarmament, and democracy. It is for these countries to decide who is helping them in these factors and who is entangling them in unnecessary problems. The poor people of the world need work and bread, not arms."

Mr Smirnov said: "The Soviet Union knows the value of peace. This country has been facing foreign aggression for about 20 years [as published]. We will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory of the Soviet people in May 1985, but I want to tell you that the efforts of the Soviet people against the Nazis saved South Asia and southwestern Asia from destruction. Hitler's secret documents have revealed that he had completed plans to attack Iran, Afghanistan, and India after the Soviet Union. Pakistan is situated in this region. You should not forget the huge sacrifices of the Soviet Union."

Referring to the relations between the superpowers, Mr Smirnov said: "These two countries have different social systems but if the aim of a policy is peace rather than war, one can find ways and means for confidence and trust in the world. We want good relations with the United States and history is a witness that this can be done provided there is a desire on both the sides to strengthen the relations on the basis of equality."

Mr Smirnov claimed: "The Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons in its entire history and it has always pressed for their total destruction. In the 37th meeting of the UN General Assembly only one nation opposed the resolution to ban the manufacture of chemical weapons and their stockpiling at various bases. This nation announced a program of billions of dollars worth of chemical weapons last year." He added: "The Soviet Union supports declaring the Indian Ocean region as a region of peace." Mr Smirnov contradicted the idea that "the Gulf routes for exporting oil were vital only for the West." He said: "These routes are vital for the Soviet Union as well. It is also in our interest to see the waterways of the Indian Ocean remain safe and free of danger. Year-round open routes between the western and eastern ports of the Soviet Union are situated in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, there is no need for the Soviet Union to pose a danger to these routes. It is they who are posing dangers to these routes."

"What is the need for aircraft carriers, nuclear submarines, and long-range missiles?"

Mr Simrnov said that the Soviet Union has neither set up a base in the Indian Ocean nor has it claimed special rights to any coastal region of the Indian Ocean. "We have always tried to reduce tension in any region where it exists. The Middle East is one such region. The experience of the last few years is proof that overseas aid has been responsible for encouraging Israeli aggression in the Middle East. It is obvious that this aid was not given by us. We are convinced that no plan can succeed in the Middle East without the participation of the PLO which is the sole representative of the rights of the Palestinian Arabs."

Mr Smirnov said: "We desire friendly relations with the Southeast Asian countries and we follow a policy of promoting progress, peace, and welfare in this region as in other regions of the world. One such example is the relationship between India and the Soviet Union. The friendship and cooperation between these two countries has assumed the form of a happy tradition. These relations are not against any third country; they are in the basic interest of the peoples of the two countries and a means for promoting peace and friendship in the region."

Referring to Pakistan, Mr Smirnov said: "We attach special importance to our relations with Pakistan. This country lies close to our borders. The entire history of Pakistani-Soviet relations is a witness to the fact that the Soviet Union has tried at every stage to promote relations with Pakistan on the basis of good-neighborliness and friendship. This is our basic principle of relations with all countries, and Pakistan is no exception. These relations have proved to be very fruitful."

"The Soviet Union has helped Pakistan in the exploration of oil, gas, and other minerals. As a result, Soviet experts succeeded in locating reserves of oil and gas. The Soviet Union set up one of the biggest steel mills in Asia in Karachi. We gave aid for setting up a 210-megawatt thermal power station in Guddu, and offered cooperation in the installation of a tractor assembly plant in Lahore. Soviet cooperation with Pakistan can be valued at about \$1 billion. We want to increase this cooperation, and it must be said that Soviet cooperation is given without any strings attached. Our bilateral trade, of course, is not enviable, but we provide facilities to Pakistan to use the Soviet Union for its traditional exports and to get the necessary machinery from the Soviet Union." Mr Smirnov added: I want to remind you that bilateral relations depend on bilateral traffic, and everything should not depend only on us. Even though it may offend some people, I must say that there are some forces in Pakistan who are not interested in promoting relations with the Soviet Union. There are three basic hurdles in relations between our two countries:

1. Pakistan's growing interest in the undeclared war against Afghanistan;
2. The preferential treatment accorded to other diplomatic missions in Pakistan compared to that given the diplomatic mission of the Soviet Union;
3. Hostile propaganda against the Soviet Union.

The Soviet ambassador accused Pakistan of reducing the staff of its embassy in Pakistan by one-third in 1980. No such reduction has been made in any other mission in Pakistan. Several Soviet citizens were nominated for established Soviet missions in Pakistan, but these missions have been awaiting visas for these people since 1980. These visas sometimes take months and even years to come through while other missions are granted visas as soon as they apply. The Pakistani rulers decline to accept scholarships that are offered for higher studies in the Soviet Union.

Those Pakistani students who return to Pakistan after completing their studies in the Soviet Union face difficulties in obtaining employment. Pakistani leaders show no interest in implementing the commercial agreements signed between the two countries. Local bookstores are not given permits to import Soviet newspapers and books. Pakistanis who call on the Soviet Embassy are harassed. Pakistani merchants have complained that they face difficulties in setting up trade relations with the Soviet Union. These examples show that the Pakistan Government's claims of promoting cooperation with the Soviet Union are merely verbal. The Pakistani Embassy in Moscow does not have to face any difficulties and the Soviet Foreign Ministry fully cooperates with it.

Regarding Afghanistan, the Soviet ambassador said that this country has been a friend of the Soviet Union for a long time. The people of this country started a national republican revolution in 1978 to set up a free society. Soon after the revolution, Afghanistan was made a victim of naked aggression. This aggression was committed by those local reactionary powers that had fled the country. They were supported by world imperialists and their henchmen. The Republic of Afghanistan asked for aid from its friend the Soviet Union. In December 1979, answering the repeated appeals of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union sent a few units to protect the Afghan people from armed aggression. This was done under the 1978 friendship pact and under Article 51 of the UN Charter. The Afghan revolution was not carried out by Soviet units, because they went to Afghanistan 1 and 1/2 years after the revolution.

It is an open secret as to where the imperialist and the reactionary powers carry out their operations from. He said that they carry out these operations from neighboring countries. Their hosts have placed television and other propaganda means at their disposal. They are being invited to world conferences where they invite the Muslim countries to help them in killing Soviet people. The Afghan guerrillas are trained, given arms, and refuge. These Afghan terrorists who kill Afghan women, children, and the sick are being hailed as heroes in the neighboring countries. These countries allow them to use their territory for every kind of aggression against the Afghan revolution. Pakistan persists in its claim that it does not allow armed Afghan men to use its territory nor is it involved in the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Mr Smirnov forcefully said: "We have solid facts and figures which speak to the contrary." He added that he did not want to go into detail.

Later he quoted several Western papers which had written about the activities of the Afghan mujahidin in Pakistan. Mr Smirnov said: I want to make it clear that the Soviet Union wants aggression against Afghanistan and interference in its domestic affairs to stop immediately and there should be effective world guarantees. We support direct talks between the Afghan Government and its neighbors. We tell Pakistan, in particular, that it should solve all its problems with Afghanistan and set up good-neighborly relations with this country.

He said: We support indirect Geneva talks. These talks are going on now but no solution is in sight because aggression against Afghanistan is being increased. The Soviet Union will fully support the Afghan people in their war. We will obtain guarantees of peace on all of Afghanistan's borders.

He then explained why the Soviet Union is interested in Afghanistan. These include peaceful and friendly relations with Afghanistan as a good neighbor, agreements with Pakistan and Iran to normalize their relations with Afghanistan, and guarantees from both the superpowers and other countries regarding a political understanding. He said that Afghanistan should have separate agreements with Iran and Pakistan. He added that as soon as the Afghan Government feels that the conditions no longer exist which made it request Soviet troops, then these troops will withdraw from Afghanistan.

PRAVDA NOTES AFGHANISTAN'S PROTEST TO PAKISTAN

PM171427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS dispatch: "Protest Lodged"]

[Text] Kabul, 13 Dec -- The DRA Foreign Ministry has protested to Pakistan over new acts of aggression in Afghan border areas. The protest note states that Bishankar village and other targets in the Afghan Province of Konarha were subjected to long-range Pakistani artillery fire on 8 and 10 December. As a result of the shelling member of the civilian population were wounded and material damage was caused.

The protest note emphasizes that the DRA views the provocative actions of the Pakistani side, which have caused tension on the border between the two countries, as a danger to peace in the region. The DRA has lodged a resolute protest with the Government of Pakistan demanding that the armed actions against Democratic Afghanistan be stopped immediately.

U.S. EMPLOYS DRUGS IN AFGHAN REBEL TRAINING

LD180007 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] New Delhi December 17 TASS -- During the training of bands of Afghan counter-revolutionaries at CIA centers situated in Pakistani territory potent drugs are used to suppress human psyche and kindle instincts of merciless killers and rapists in the bandits, according to the Indian weekly BLITZ.

A group of American medics invited by the U.S. espionage agency to conduct experiments on human beings is engaged in the realization of a large-scale secret program at the camps of Afghan counter-revolutionaries with the aim of turning the bandits into thoughtless executors of criminal plans of the enemies of revolutionary Afghanistan cultivating the feelings of brutality in them, the weekly writes.

In carrying out psychological conditioning of the counter-revolutionaries, BLITZ emphasizes, CIA experts use the data received during criminal experiments on U.S. citizens, experiments which eight research centers have been conducting there for a long time now, contrary to all laws and norms of human morality.

A center of the U.S. bacteriological service has been operating in Pakistan since August 1980 amid tightest secrecy. The center is developing new types of chemical and bacteriological weapons. It has become known here that American medics engaged in such deadly experiments continue their criminal activities at a research center in Lahore where they act as "official advisers" of Pakistani scientists who breed new types of bacteria and vectors of such devastating diseases as hepatitis, yellow fever and others.

Sinister cooperation between Washington and Islamabad in developing new mass annihilation weapons, the training and dispatch of bandits from Pakistani territory into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan exposes the adventurism of Islamabad authorities who have become blind executors of the deadly plans of the U.S.A. in the region, the LINK magazine writes in its turn.

KYODO: USTINOV CANCELS VISIT TO VIETNAM

OW181239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1231 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Bangkok, Dec. 18 KYODO -- Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, Soviet defense minister, has cancelled his scheduled visit to Vietnam to attend celebrations for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese Army, a Vietnamese source in Bangkok said Tuesday. The reason for the cancellation was not immediately known.

The Vietnamese party newspaper NHAN DAN Tuesday said military delegations from the Soviet Union, Laos, the People's Republic of Kampuchea and Cuba would visit Hanoi to attend the celebrations, according to a VNA dispatch monitored here Tuesday. Earlier, Ustinov had been reported head of the Soviet delegation.

VIETNAMESE TRIAL OF 'SPIES' CONTINUES

OW180741 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] At today's trial of the spies and commandoes in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, the state prosecutor proposed that harsh punishment be meted out to the defendants who participated in the subversive scheme to overthrow the government.

During the trial process, evidence showed that the defendants had accepted, among other things, plans to assassinate foreign diplomats. They confessed they had acted on orders from Beijing and Washington.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH INDONESIA DISCUSSED

BK171203 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Interview granted by (Oleg Konraskin), a Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations official, to station correspondent on Soviet Indonesian economic cooperation -- read by announcer]

[Text] [Station correspondent] Recently, Soviet-Indonesian economic and trade relations seemed to be relatively active. What is your opinion on the prospects for economic cooperation between our two countries?

[(Oleg Konraskin)] The economic cooperation between the two countries has bright prospects. The important high-level meetings and talks held early this year were very useful. I mean the visit of Indonesia's Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja early this year; the visit of Indonesian businessmen who are members of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; and the visit of the Indonesian economic and trade delegation led by the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry as well as development supervision, Professor Dr Ali Wardhana, to the Soviet Union.

During the visits and meetings, a number of ways and policies to steadily expand Soviet-Indonesian economic cooperation were discussed. One way was a seminar, held recently in Jakarta, to discuss means to promote further economic and trade relations with the socialist countries in Eastern Europe. The Soviet delegation played an active role in that seminar. The spokesman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations briefed the seminar on various mutually beneficial forms of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Indonesia.

The Indonesian mass media indicated that the seminar played an important role in intensifying links between merchants and businessmen from the socialist countries and Indonesia. The deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Litvinenko, said that a new era of economic cooperation between our two countries is expected to come soon.

The Soviet Union possesses rich experience in economic relations with the developing countries. This experience could also be applied to Indonesia, which under the current 5-year development plan is giving priority to power generating projects and to the petrochemical and agricultural fields. In handling and developing similar projects, the Soviet Union is maintaining cooperation with developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. With Soviet project aid, some 2,000 industrial factories; power generating, hydrotechnical, and agricultural projects, and so forth, have been developed in those countries. In addition, more than 1,300 other projects are being planned or constructed. The Soviet Union will continue to assist developing countries in laying the foundations of their national industries, including heavy industry.

With Soviet aid, work is under way on generating plants with a total capacity of more than 16,000 megawatts, steel factories with an annual capacity of more than 2 million tons, of coal mines with an annual output of more than 80 million tons, and so forth in developing countries in Asia.

[Station correspondent] What other projects have been developed with Soviet aid in Indonesia?

[(Oleg Konraskin)] Soviet-Indonesian economic relations have existed for more than 25 years. For example, more than 250 km of highway have been built in Kalimantan, contributing to the exploration of coal, iron ore, and nonferrous metal and the construction of various mining industries. Jakartans certainly know very well the Senayan sports stadium, with a capacity of 100,000, and the Friendship Hospital built with Soviet aid. A technological institute has also been built on Ambon Island with Soviet aid. A steel processing workshop along with most of its machinery is Soviet-made and has been operating successfully for years at the Krakatau steel manufacturing plant in Cilegon, West Java.

The new opportunities created during the meetings between Soviet and Indonesian official representatives will further enhance the mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries.

GRISHIN RECEIVES PZPR COMMITTEE DELEGATION

LD171409 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1322 GMT 17 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] In Moscow today, Comrade Grishin received a delegation from the Warsaw PZPR Committee headed by Comrade Boleslawski, secretary of the Warsaw party committee.

PATOLICHEV, POLISH COUNTERPART DISCUSS TRADE

PM171555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] Questions of the further development of Soviet-Polish trade and economic relations have been discussed during a conversation between N.S. Patolichev and T. Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade.

MARCHUK LEADS SCIENCE DELEGATION TO POLAND

PM171615 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On Polish Soil"]

[Text] Warsaw -- A delegation of Soviet scientific and technical workers headed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, was here 10 through 14 December at the invitation of the Polish Government. The delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises and scientific research institutions in the republic. Soviet-Polish talks were held to discuss specific avenues of implementation of the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000."

Agreements were signed on the elaboration of a comprehensive long-term program for scientific and technical progress in the two countries, the propagandization of the achievements of Soviet and Polish science and technology and the results of cooperation in 1985-1987, and cooperation in developing high-quality consumer goods and in the mechanization and automation of installation operations.

W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, was present at the signing.

At the end of the visit the Soviet delegation was received by W. Jaruzelski. During the meeting, it was noted that the delegation's visit and the talks were a significant step in giving concrete form to the tasks arising from the "Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Poland Through the Year 2000" and in strengthening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Poland and the USSR. Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and A.N. Aksenov, USSR ambassador to Poland, took part in the meeting.

USSR AWARDS OCTOBER ORDER TO GDR'S NEUMANN

LD141916 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded the Order of the October Revolution to Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

NEW TIMES DISCUSSES RESULTS OF RCP CONGRESS

PM141129 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 49, Dec 84 pp 14-15

[V. Andreyev article: "The Romanian Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] The 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party was convened at a moment of great importance for the country, as Romania entered the fifth decade of people's power. The congress, therefore, reviewed the party's activity not just in the five years since the last congress, but throughout these decades. At the same time, the 3,100 delegates concentrated on the prospects for Romania's socio-economic development in 1986-90, on the main directions of its advance until the year 2000, on ways to enhance the guiding role of the party, to improve the functioning of the state and its organs, and to step up the efficiency of the economic and social management system. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, the party's general secretary, reported to the congress on the activities of the party in the period between the 12th and 13th congresses and on its tasks for the future, dwelling at length on the international situation and Romania's foreign policy.

Romanian Communists can take pride in their successes to date. In what is historically a short space of time, the party has turned Romania, before liberation one of Europe's most economically backward countries, into a fast-growing industrial-agrarian state with an advanced social system. Today's Romania is an equal partner in the socialist community, an active participant in international life. Through selfless toil, and with the support and cooperation of the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the nation has built up a great industrial, scientific and technological potential. It was pointed out at the congress that since its inception new Romania has upped its industrial output more than 100 times, its agricultural production almost seven times, its gross social product 28 times, and its national income 32 times over. This has enabled living standards to be raised dramatically. Suffice it to mention that the public consumption fund has grown 22 times over, and about 80 percent of the population live in new homes.

In this, the seventh, five-year-plan period the republic has also done much to promote the development of its productive forces and its socioeconomic progress in general. As a result of an all-out effort of the party and the entire nation, Romania has attained a level which, the RCP leadership estimates, places it among the economically medium-developed countries. More than 1,850 new enterprises are to start operating in the current five-year-plan period. The average annual growth of the national income is expected to be over 7 per cent, and of industrial output, about 6 per cent. Agricultural production will exceed the figure for the last five-year period. This year, per capita grain production has topped one ton. The growth of the national economy has brought an improvement in living standards: Today real wages are 6 per cent up on 1980.

The congress set the nation big tasks for the next five-year period and for the remainder of this century.

Its directives envisage that the party's programme of building a harmoniously developed socialist society will in the main be realized in 1986-90. This involves intensifying economic growth, modernizing production structures, improving output quality, raising labour productivity and cutting material expenses. High on the list of priorities are the accelerated introduction of new scientific and engineering ideas, the harmonious development of the various branches of the economy, the improvement of its functioning, and the raising of the people's living and cultural standards. While the party's approach to the solution of these problems is dictated by Romania's specific conditions, its general course coincides, in the main, with that pursued by the other fraternal parties in building developed socialism in their countries. Once it fulfills the plans drawn up for the period ending in the year 2000, Romania will become a country with a developed industry, advanced agriculture and still higher cultural and living standards. This will pave the way for the building of communism in Romania.

The congress devoted much attention to problems of party and state development. The RCP has one of the largest memberships of all the fraternal parties -- 3.4 million (580,000 more than at the time of the last congress). Factory workers account for 80 per cent of the increase, and the proportion of them in the total party membership now stands at 56 per cent. Peasants make up 16 per cent and professional people, 21 per cent. A growing influx of women into the party is indicative of the ever greater role they are playing in socio-economic and public life.

It was pointed out in the report of the RCP Central Committee that enhancing the party's role as the guiding political force in society called for ideological work to be raised still further. In all ideological work and in political education, Nicolae Ceausescu said, the emphasis should be on the study of Marxist-Leninist philosophy, of the basic works by Marx, Engels and Lenin. The speaker stressed the need to promote international solidarity and friendship with the socialist countries, developing nations, progressive forces throughout the world.

Congresses of communist parties -- those in power, especially -- are always events of international importance. Their documents contain analyses of the world situation and set out new foreign policy tasks. The 13th RCP Congress was no exception. In the field of foreign policy it concentrated on problems of safeguarding peace, ending the arms race, promoting disarmament and international co-operation. The congress stressed that socio-economic development plans could be fulfilled only given peace, international security, and co-operation with all states irrespective of their social systems. In its report, the Central Committee approved the Soviet Union's initiatives for disarmament and for halting the militarization of outer space. Nicolae Ceausescu noted the importance of the proposals put forward by Konstantin Chernenko.

Speaking of Romania's relations with other states, the RCP General Secretary emphasizing [as published] that promoting co-operation with the Soviet Union was a permanent concern of the party and government. "We shall continue to make every effort to broaden co-operation with the Soviet Union in the economic, scientific, technical and cultural spheres, to strengthen friendship and solidarity with peoples in the U.S.S.R.," he said.

The development of all-round Soviet-Romanian ties and co-operation effectively stimulates both countries' advance along the road to socialism and communism. The Soviet Union is Romania's major trading partner, accounting for over 22 per cent of its foreign trade. It has given Romania a helping hand in building some 140 industrial plants (with another 14 either under construction or on the drawing board), which are responsible for roughly half of its electric power output and a considerable proportion of its coke, iron and steel products, machinery and chemicals.

For its part, Romania, together with other CMEA member states, helps carry out expansion schemes in the Soviet mining industry, in exchange for extra raw material deliveries.

The congress pointed to the great importance for Romania of strengthening its ties with other socialist countries. "In keeping with our commitments under the Warsaw Treaty," Nicolae Ceausescu stressed, "we shall continue to increase our co-operation with the armies of the other allied states and to take part in repelling any imperialist aggression."

The congress called for meetings and consultations, "regional and international ones included," to be held as a means of strengthening solidarity with all communist and workers' parties.

The forum of the Romanian Communists was attended by foreign delegations. The delegation from the CPSU was led by Vladimir Shcherbitsky, member of the CPSU Political Bureau, first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. During talks between the RCP general secretary and the Soviet delegation, the two sides expressed their satisfaction with the relations of friendship and co-operation existing between the CPSU and the RCP, between the U.S.S.R. and Romania. They voiced a mutual desire to broaden these relations in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural spheres in the spirit of the agreements reached during the June 1984 meeting between Konstantin Chernenko and Nicolae Ceausescu.

In his telegram of congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu upon his reelection as general secretary of the RCP, Konstantin Chernenko wished the Romanian Communists and the Romanian people general success in carrying out the objectives in building a developed socialist society set by the 13th RCP Congress.

FURTHER REPORTS, COMMENT ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO UK

Gorbachev, Howe Talks

LD171450 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] London December 17 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, a member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who leads a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on a visit to Britain, today had a meeting with Geoffrey Howe, Britain's secretary for foreign and commonwealth affairs. The sides had a businesslike exchange of opinions on some outstanding international problems and also on questions of bilateral Soviet-British relations.

Both sides noted the danger posed by continued tension in Europe and in the world as a whole. Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the curbing of the arms race, prevention of the militarisation of space and radical reductions in nuclear armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security would meet the security interests of all the states. It is that goal that is pursued by the peace proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, recently reiterated by the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries.

Geoffrey Howe expressed satisfaction with the forthcoming meeting in Geneva between the Soviet foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Geoffrey Howe pointed out the importance of establishing peaceful and mutually beneficial cooperation between European states, fostering a climate of trust and taking account of one another's interests, as called for in the Helsinki Final Act.

During the exchange of opinions the sides set forth their views on the situation in the Middle East. Central America and some other parts of the world.

The sides expressed themselves for overcoming everything that is now burdening the development of Soviet-British relations, for invigorating political dialogue and parliamentary exchanges, and broadening trade, economic and other links and contacts in the mutual interests of the Soviet Union and Britain.

The Soviet side was represented at the conversation by delegation members Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, department chief at the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, and Viktor Popov, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Britain, and the British side by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Malcolm Rifkind and Britain's Ambassador to the USSR Iain Sutherland.

Howe, Gorbachev Luncheon Speeches

LD171538 Moscow TASS in English 1527 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] London December 17 TASS -- Geoffrey Howe today gave a luncheon on behalf of the British Government in honour of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation.

Welcoming the guests, the secretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs said that, despite the existing differences between Great Britain and the USSR, It is an irrevocable fact that we all live on the same planet. The very acknowledgement of the fact, he stressed, obliges us to find an optimally constructive way of living in peace with the expression of mutual respect and consideration for the interests of each other.

Geoffrey Howe favoured the lessening of international tension and the reduction of the armaments in the world. He declared that it is necessary to find an alternative to the maintenance of the accumulated weapons at the current level and to do everything possible to reduce nuclear confrontation and ensure security. The foreign secretary expressed full accord with the statement by the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance that no world problems, including the historical dispute between socialism and capitalism, can be resolved by military means.

Geoffrey Howe stressed the importance of expanding political, trade and other contacts between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, of filling bilateral relations with concrete content. This will help improve mutual understanding between the British and Soviet peoples in the interests of strengthening peace.

Mikhail Gorbachev said in his speech:

We had today a thorough exchange of views on how to transfer the course of events, despite the entire complexity of the present-day international situation, into the channel of lessening tension and establishing peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems in all spheres of the application of human mind and effort.

Much attention, as was admitted during our conversation today, is attached to the news that new talks between the USSR and the USA are to start soon in Geneva with a view to achieving mutually acceptable accords on the entire range of questions bearing on nuclear and space weapons. The Soviet leadership, as Konstantin Chernenko has stated, attaches very serious importance to these talks. I want to stress that in the present-day situation it is particularly important to prevent the arms race from being extended into space. It is unrealistic to hope for an end to the nuclear arms race unless this goal is achieved.

The Soviet Union is prepared to look for and work out most radical solutions which could make it possible to advance towards the complete prohibition and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons. Evidently, the interests of all the countries and peoples would be met by the conducting of talks in a businesslike and constructive spirit and by the achievement of mutually acceptable accords at them.

We, the leader of the Soviet delegation continued, are against Europe becoming a scene of confrontation. The Soviet Union stands side by side with those countries which advocate the consistent implementation in full volume of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act and the development of the European process initiated by it.

The Soviet people recall with special sentiments that the Soviet Union and Britain were together in the worst of all wars. We preserve in memory the rubble of Coventry and the ship convoys which, escorted by British airmen and seamen, came to Murmansk, defying a host of dangers. Today, with the 40th anniversary of our joint victory not far off, it is the right time to recall all this. We have a vital interest in protecting our world, our common asset which is dear to all the peoples, and in leaving it full of life to our descendants. We can achieve this if we do not forget how to understand each other and therefore to coexist in peace.

Gorbachev Visits Chemical Complex

LD171915 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] London December 17 TASS -- A U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; today visited the Jellotts Hill Research Complex of the ICI Company which specialises in the development of chemical pesticides.

The Soviet delegation toured the laboratories and experimental greenhouses of the complex to get acquainted with the experience of practical utilization of scientific achievements. The management of the company informed members of the Soviet delegation about the organization of research, new preparations developed by that firm and the state of cooperation with Soviet farming agencies.

IZVESTIYA Views Visit, Ties

PM171812 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Skosyrev dispatch: "Goodwill Visit"]

[Text] London 17 Dec -- Of the political news dominating London life today, the main place is occupied by the visit to Britain by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. "It is good that prominent figures of the Soviet Union have come here," a garage mechanic of my acquaintance told me. "Our countries' leaders must know and talk to each other. This will help lessen the danger of war."

Such is the reaction of the "man in the street." To some extent, it is also reflected in the press. The mass-circulation DAILY MIRROR, for example, stresses the significance of our deputies' meeting with Prime Minister M. Thatcher and talks with other members of the British Government, both for the development of bilateral Anglo-Soviet relations and for the improvement of the international atmosphere as a whole. The British side is very interested in trade and Soviet orders, which could create new jobs. Nevertheless, the exchange of views on the arms limitation problem, on whose solution the fate of peace depends, is the most important, the newspaper states.

It is hardly necessary to recall that the mass media there rarely write about the Soviet Union in objective terms. Numerous fabrications are also being spread at this time. However, the British interest in the Soviet guests is so great that our delegation head's speeches are being reported in detail on television, radio, and in the newspapers. In this respect, special attention was devoted to his Heathrow Airport press statement on the need to use every possibility for averting nuclear war.

"Moscow is seriously preparing for the upcoming talks with the U.S. Administration, seeking in practice to reach a compromise solution. There is no kind of weapon to whose limitation and complete prohibition on a reciprocal basis the USSR would not agree," a London television political correspondent said in this connection. The diplomatic commentator of the weekly THE OBSERVER expressed himself in the same vein.

In the nuclear age, no country, large or small, must stand aside from the quest for ways to ease tension. An especially great responsibility is borne by such powers as Britain, which by virtue of its economic and military potential is capable of influencing many processes in international life, particularly in Europe.

In this context, it is particularly pertinent to point out that since the war there have been periods when Britain has played a positive role in the matter of deepening trust between states with different social systems. It is characteristic that it participated with the Soviet Union and the United States in elaborating the first major measures in the arms control field -- the treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, and under water and the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

Unfortunately, in recent years this realistic trend in British diplomacy was abandoned. London supported the Reagan administration's attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. This could not fail to poison the political climate in Europe. It gave rise to a mass antiwar movement in Britain itself.

It is perfectly obvious that the mood of concern that embraced broad circles of the British public in connection with the implementation of the NATO missile decision played a role in London taking steps to resume a dialogue with the Soviet Union. An appreciable landmark along this path was Foreign Secretary G. Howe's visit to Moscow this summer and the subsequent invitation to the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation to Britain.

As for the Soviet Union, its position has always been precise and principled. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, pointed out recently, our country "sincerely wants to have good-neighborly relations with Britain and to cooperate with it on the basis of equality and mutual benefit." Such cooperation could promote the restoration of the process of all-European detente in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference, not to mention the fact that it would provide concrete and absolutely tangible benefits for both sides.

As is known, in the 1900's, Britain was one of the main initiators of the expansion of economic ties with the USSR and ranked first in its trade with developed capitalist countries. Times have changed. More vigorous European competitors have squeezed Britain on the Soviet market. Nevertheless, dozens of British corporations continue to work on orders for us.

On 16 December, the Soviet delegation met with the leadership of one of the biggest of such firms -- John Brown. The firm of John Brown initiated trade contacts with Russia back in the 1860's. These traditional ties received a further impetus 100 years later, when the company began to supply the USSR with equipment for the chemical industry as well as turbines for gas pipelines. Two years ago, Washington took it into its head to try to thwart the fulfillment of a contract for the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzgorod gas pipeline on the pretext that American technology was being used in manufacturing turbines. This unceremonious attempt to extend American laws to other countries' territory was condemned by British business circles and met with opposition from official London. The completion of supplies in August this year was a graphic example of how our states can successfully cooperate with each other.

RIFKIND VIEWS USSR TRADE, SPACE ARMS RACE

PM171041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Common Interest"; under the general heading "Trade Is a Two-Way Street"]

[Text] London, 13 Dec -- Both Britain and the Soviet Union are interested in improving bilateral relations and reducing international tension. This was stated at a press conference by M. Rifkind, British minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. Over the past 12-18 months, the minister noted, political dialogue and trade and economic exchanges between Britain and the USSR have been measurably enlivened. Exchange visits between the two countries' statesmen have become more frequent, and the volume of Soviet-British trade has risen. However, the potential for the further expansion of these relations is far from exhausted. We hope that in the coming period Britain and the USSR will have the opportunity to broaden the current dialogue. This basis for this exists.

We also hope that Soviet-British trade, in which Britain and the Soviet Union are equally interested, will grow.

We view British-Soviet relations as part of the wider problem of East-West relations, M. Rifkind went on. We proceed from the premise that deepening British-Soviet dialogue will be conducive to an overall improvement of the international climate and the creation of a more favorable atmosphere as regards the quest for ways toward halting the arms race. We are very pleased with the announcement of the coming meeting in Geneva between the USSR foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state, and we sincerely hope that this meeting will produce positive results. Any country, the minister noted, has the right to engage in space research. However, we oppose the transformation of space into an arena of military confrontation and would like to see appropriate accords achieved on these questions.

MALTESE PRIME MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO USSR

Mintoff Arrives

LD171439 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta Dominic Mintoff arrived in Moscow on an official visit today.

At Vnukovo Airport he was met at the steps of the aircraft by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR foreign minister. Also present to greet the guest were: Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Smirnyukov, administrator of the affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Ministers Comrades Bugayev, Kamentsev, Melnichenko; Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Sergeychik; Chairman of State Television and Radio of the USSR Lapin; Deputy USSR Foreign Minister Ryzhov; Ambassador of the USSR to the Republic of Malta Smirnov; head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Protocol Department Nikiforov; and other officials.

Among those greeting Mintoff was the temporary charge d'affaires of the Republic of Malta to the USSR Schembri and representatives of the working people of Moscow.

The state flags of the Republic of Malta and the Soviet Union were raised at the airport. An honor guard of troops from the Moscow garrison was formed and the band played the state anthems of the two countries.

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and Dominic Mintoff reviewed the honor guard of Soviet troops. The festive ceremony ended with the honor guard marching past. The streets and squares of Moscow along which the parade of motor vehicles passed with an escort of motorcyclists were draped with the state flags of Malta and the Soviet Union and banners of welcome.

Mintoff Visits Lenin Mausoleum

LD180824 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- Today Dominic Mintoff, the head of Government of the Republic of Malta, visited Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath.

A wreath was also laid at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall. Dominic Mintoff has been on an official visit to the USSR since Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Mintoff, Tikhonov Hold Talks

LD180859 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow December 18 TASS -- Soviet-Maltese talks began in the Grand Kremlin Palace today. They are being held by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta.

Dominic Mintoff has been on an official visit to the Soviet capital since Monday at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES TURKISH ENVOY FOR TALKS

LD171514 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS) -- Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received the Ambassador of the Turkish Republic Oktay Cankardes in the Kremlin today at the latter's request. During the course of their conversation they viewed issues concerning the present state of Soviet-Turkish relations in various spheres, prospects for their further development, and a number of international problems of mutual interest.

Certain issues related to the forthcoming visit of Nikolay Tikhonov to Turkey were also discussed. Present at the conversation was Nikita Ryzhov, deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs.

PRAVDA VIEWS NATO REACTION TO SHULTZ VISIT

PM181136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "G. Shultz' Trip"]

[Text] Washington December 16 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has completed his tour of Western Europe, a tour which was made in an attempt to wrest unreserved support for the stand of the U.S. Administration on arms control from NATO partners. Shultz visited Britain, the FRG, and Belgium, where he attended the NATO Council session held at the foreign minister level.

As observers point out, during the meetings special attention was devoted to "irreproachable" meeting by the allies of their commitments to NATO for the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The tour of the U.S. secretary of state also pursued a purely propagandist aim. It was held under the conditions that, as the newspaper WASHINGTON POST stressed, the European public ever more resolutely demands that the leaders of their countries do everything in their power to lessen the threat of a nuclear conflict through reaching agreements with the Soviet Union. But under massive pressure by the United States, its allies reaffirmed in the final document of the Brussels session their adherence to NATO's so-called "two-track" decision. The document was also signed by representatives of Belgium and the Netherlands, which were particularly strongly pressured by the Washington emissary. The governments of these countries have not yet taken a final decision on the deployment of American missiles in their territory, a result of the large-scale protest movement.

At the same time there is yet no complete "rallying of ranks." The CBS television company quotes well informed persons as noting the special concern caused among the American NATO partners by Washington's "star wars" plans. According to CBS, these plans are extremely unpopular in Europe. The television company also pointed out that during the talks with the U.S. secretary of state the allies urged the United States to respond to the Soviet Union's proposal on imposing a moratorium on anti-satellite weapons tests.

DMITRIYEV COMMENTS ON NATO COUNCIL SESSION

OW180521 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Dec 84

[From the Novosti newscast; international commentary by Vladimir Dmitriyev]

[Text] Hello, comrades. Five years ago, at the NATO session in the Belgian capital, the so-called dual decision was adopted on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe. Its purpose was first to acquire additional arms and then hold talks with the Soviet Union. In other words, the aim was to achieve military superiority over the socialist countries at any price.

Blackmail and economic and political pressure were applied against NATO bloc allies. Needless to say, 5 years ago, Washington managed to achieve approval from its NATO allies for nuclear armament plans. Therefore, the current session of the NATO bloc's supreme organ -- which is discussing, in particular, the progress in fulfilling the notorious dual decision -- is, in a way, a jubilee session.

Only the term jubilee as a rule is associated with events of a positive nature, and with notable dates. This cannot be said about the 5th anniversary of NATO's dual decision. After all, its realization has increased tensions on the continent, as should have been expected, since more than 100 U.S. missiles have already been deployed in Western Europe. Hundreds of millions of West Europeans have been turned into nuclear hostages of the Pentagon.

Military preparation fever, which has infected the Natoites, was once again evident at the sessions of various organs of the bloc, held the other day in Brussels. A program for creating new types of weapons and modernization of NATO's infrastructure in the coming 6 years was adopted. It has been assessed at nearly \$8 billion. Pentagon chief Weinberger admitted that the cost of implementing this program will be twice as great as allocations for similar aims during the previous 5-year period.

At the same time, furious pressure was put on Belgium and Holland at the session, as they have not yet given a final response to the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in their countries. The Brussels session must review the question of expanding the sphere of the bloc's activities in various parts of the world and approve a number of military programs.

NATO continues to follow a course of building up military strength that undermines people's peace and security.

EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS SPAIN, PORTUGAL

LD171622 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Brussels December 17 TASS -- A two day meeting of the Ministerial Council of the European Communities at the level of Common Market foreign ministers opened in the capital of Belgium today. EEC membership of Spain and Portugal is being discussed. Negotiations on that question have been under way for long, but no agreement was reached within the framework of the "Ten". Greece proposed that a programme of aid to underdeveloped regions of the Mediterranean be drawn up. Only in this case it will be ready to give consent to EEC membership of Spain and Portugal. So far such a programme finds no support of other EEC member countries.

On their part Madrid and Lisbon believe that the Common Market leadership imposes upon them fettering terms, particularly in the sphere of agriculture and fisheries, and refuse to accept those terms. Since the problem is complicated, it is not ruled out here that it will hardly be resolved before January 1, 1986 -- the date scheduled for granting EEC membership to Spain and Portugal.

USSR'S PATOLICHEV MEETS FINNISH COUNTERPART

PM171552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Talks Held"]

[Text] Talks about the development of trade between the USSR and Finland in 1985 have been held between N.S. Patolichev and J. Laine, Finnish minister of foreign trade. Questions of maintaining the high level of commodity turnover attained and expanding it on a balanced basis were discussed.

MITTERRAND URGES TALKS TO AVOID SPACE ARMAMENTS

LD171152 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 17 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France, addressing newsmen here, has described the plans of militarizing outer space as "super-armament". This means, above all, he said, the build-up of armaments, which is not the way to be followed. One should take the road of disarmament, that is, of establishing equilibrium at the lowest possible level.

As is known, the Reagan administration is undertaking vigorous efforts with a view to spreading the arms race into outer space, creating a source of a permanent mortal threat to all of mankind.

We, French people, hold another view on this issue, the president said. It is necessary to have a possibility to observe what is happening in outer space, it is necessary to have a possibility to carry out space flights. So, to observe, to explore and to know what is happening. As to militarization of outer space, we say "no." A dialogue on this question should be started between the two major powers. France's position will be aimed at renouncing space militarization.

MARCHAIS ON DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN PCF, SOCIALISTS

LD172252 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Paris December 17 TASS -- Clearly formulated proposals of the Communists concerning ways for overcoming the economic crisis and their calls for unity of the entire working people in an effort to set off its consequences cause attacks on the policy of the French Communist Party [PCF], said Georges Marchais, FCP general secretary.

Addressing a ceremony of inauguration of the new premises of the PCF federation in Tropez, Iveline Department, Georges Marchais noted that not infrequently French mass media intentionally did not distinguish between the positions of the Communists and socialists, blaming growing unemployment and a decline in the purchasing power of the population on the "left-wing" forces in general. The policy of the socialist party on those important matters is not to be mixed with that of the French Communist Party, Georges Marchais said. It is common knowledge that precisely the socialist party pursues the "austere economy" policy which the PCF criticises.

The leader of French Communists made note of the important role played by the French Communist Party in the political and social life of the country. "Our party is the sole political force which is opposed to the policy of crisis, the PCF general secretary said. Georges Marchais stressed that the onslaught of the right-wing forces and the bourgeoisie on the vital rights and interests of working people should be countered with an active resistance effort of the entire working people, with specific proposals aimed at overcoming the crisis in the economy.

FRG 'GREENS' CHALLENGE INNER-GERMAN MINISTRY

PM171053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "ADN Announcement"]

[Text] Berlin 7 Dec -- ADN has released an announcement that says: D. Schneider, FRG Bundestag deputy from the "Greens" party, recently pointed out that it is time to draw conclusions under international law as regards the FRG's relations with the GDR and abolish the Ministry for Inner-German Relations, since it has no right to exist. The deputy is absolutely correct, the news agency points out, especially bearing in mind the recent statements by that ministry's Secretary of State Henning to the effect that there can be no further development of FRG-GDR relations at all and that his ministry does not recognize the GDR's state citizenship [gosudarstvennoye grazhdanstvo]. He went as far as to utter such nonsense as that the GDR must allegedly respect the common German citizenship of Kaiser Wilhelm's times. It is well known that, since those times, the German Reich together with all its "citizenships" has been consumed in the fire of World War II.

It is a real fact, the ADN announcement notes, that the GDR exists as a state recognized by international law, just like the FRG. Thus there are FRG citizens and GDR citizens. Hence it is beyond Mr Henning's power to change anything here either now or in the future.

TASS NOTES FORMATION OF ITALIAN 'GREENS' PARTY

LD151419 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Text] Rome December 15 TASS -- A new party, the Italian party of the "Greens" -- Green Europe, has been formed in Italy.

It was formed as a result of a merger of numerous groups and organizations of ecologists who advocate environmental protection.

The main task of the new party, according to its organisers, is struggle for preservation of the environment and improving living conditions. But apart from purely ecological slogans -- protection of parks and green plantations, closure of enterprises which discharge toxic waste of production, termination of car traffic in historical centres of cities, the programme of the "Greens" contains the demand of liquidation of nuclear weapons on Italian soil and calls for invigoration of struggle for fulfillment of that task.

PAPANDREOU DECRIES U.S. 'OVERT ARM-TWISTING'

LD160719 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Text] Athens December 16 TASS -- Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece has condemned the Reagan administration's hegemonist policy. Addressing the members of the ruling Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) party, he stated that the United States seeks "to spread its military, economic and political might over the whole world." In so doing Washington, in the opinion of the Greek prime minister, prepares to resort to an overt arm-twisting with regard to those states which will dare disobey U.S. diktat and will pursue an independent policy. In this connection Papandreou called on the members of the party headed by him to explain to the Greek people the need to uphold national independence.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION, VOSS VISIT KUWAIT

Arrive in Kuwait

LD131014 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait December 18 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities (chamber) of the USSR Supreme Soviet (parliament), arrived here on Monday for an official visit at the invitation of the National Assembly of Kuwait.

At the airport the delegation was met by Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adsani, president of the National Assembly of Kuwait, and by other officials.

In a statement for the press, the leader of the Soviet delegation emphasized the importance of developing and strengthening inter-parliamentary contacts between the USSR and Kuwait, the contacts which play a considerable role in the cause of strengthening friendly relations between the two countries.

Voss Interviewed

LD172117 Kuwait KUNA in English 1810 GMT 17 Dec 84

[By 'Abdul Wahab al-Khashan]

[Text] Moscow, Dec 17 (KUNA) -- A delegation of the Supreme Soviet headed by the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities Avgust Voss left here Monday for Kuwait for an official visit at the invitation of speaker of Kuwait National Assembly Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adsani.

On departure, Voss told KUNA that the aim of his visit is to enhance and deepen relations between the parliaments in both countries and recalled that Al'Adsani has visited the Soviet Union last summer on the head of Kuwaiti parliamentary delegation.

Voss predicted that his visit to Kuwait would be of positive results that would help strengthen bilateral relations between the two friendly countries.

He noted that Kuwait is pursuing an antiimperialist foreign policy and is helping consolidating international peace, disarmament and detente. "The stands of Kuwait and Moscow are identical toward most international issues," he pointed out. He expressed satisfaction that the Soviet stand on the Middle East crisis "is fully understood by the Government of Kuwait," adding that the viewpoints of the two countries toward that problem "are identical."

On the Iraq-Iran war, the Soviet official said "The Soviet parliamentarians are doing their best to help settle that bloody and fruitless war between the two neighboring Muslim countries." This war, Voss said, is basically serving the interests of the countries which want to escalate tension in international relations, destabilize the region, with the aim of forcing its countries to bow to their influence and to control the resources of the area as they did in the past. He added that Soviet Union is against that war which is exhausting the potentials of both Iraq and Iran and weaken their struggle against Israel, the U.S.-backed enemy of the Arab and Muslim nations.

The Soviet parliamentary delegation is comprising Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation Nikolay Maslennikov, Deputy Chairman of the energy committee at the Soviet Nationalities Kurban Abasov, member of the Public Health and Social Security Commission of the Supreme Soviet Leonid Borodin as well as other officials.

The visit by a delegation of the Supreme Soviet to Kuwait is the second in 10 years.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA

PM171640 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed and TASS reports under the general heading "Visit Completed"]

[Text] Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union. S.G. Gorshkov was met by Admiral of the Fleet N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the Navy; Admiral P.N. Medvedyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Navy; Admiral of the Fleet V.N. Chernavin, chief of the Navy Main Staff; and other admirals and officers.

Among the welcoming party were Abdelmajid Allahoum, Algerian ambassador to the USSR, and Lieutenant Colonel (A. Bakhlul), defense attache at the Algerian Embassy in the USSR.

Algiers, 14 Dec, TASS -- The official visit to Algeria by Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister, has come to an end.

During the visit, the Soviet military leader was received by A. Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the National Liberation Front [FLN] Party Politburo and Algerian foreign minister; and Major General M. Benloucif, candidate member of the FLN Politburo and chief of General Staff of the Algerian National People's Army.

Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov has left for home. At the airport he was seen off by R. Benyelles, candidate member of the FLN Politburo and general secretary of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense, Lieutenant Colonel A. Cherif, chief of the Algerian Ministry of National Defense Navy Directorate and commander of the Navy, and other officials.

SOVIET AID TO IRANIAN ECONOMIC PROJECTS EXTOLLED

GF160810 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 15 Dec 84

[Unattributed commentary: "Reality and Falsehood"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, occasionally we hear some stories from Tehran concerning the economic ties between Iran and the USSR which are not logical or supported by any proof. For example, the stories about recalling Soviet experts who participated in the construction of the Ramin Thermal Power Station in Ahvaz. They refer to this as an attempt to put pressure on Iran.

Therefore, it is necessary to again note that Soviet experts -- and we should say here that they work on dozens of joint Soviet-Iranian projects -- were beside the Iranians at every stage of their hard struggle against the shah and international imperialism. During the revolution against the shah, all foreign experts, led by the representatives of Western and Japanese companies, left Iran. As a result, the majority of industrial projects were halted. Only Soviet experts remained and helped their Iranian colleagues to restart some factories to meet popular needs.

As far as the departure of Soviet experts from Ahvaz is concerned, we have to say that our position in this respect is exact and correct, and the Iranian officials responsible are completely informed about it.

Soviet citizens stopped working on Ramin Power Station because war operations in the region made their stay impossible. Our country is unwilling to endanger the lives of its citizens. During a visit by the first secretary of the Ministry of Energy and Electricity to Iran this summer, the position of the Soviet Union was explained to Iranian officials, who understood it.

Rehashing the same issue by the Iranian side now seems rather strange. Iranian officials are fully aware that the Soviet Union is doing its utmost to successfully expand Soviet-Iranian cooperation.

Soviet aid to Iran in constructing the large thermal power station in Esfahan is one proof of this. Such cooperation and help by the Soviet Union (has been well documented) in the Iranian press. The Esfahan power station is being built on a contractual basis by Soviet companies, which means the Soviet Union has assumed the responsibility for the entire project. Two thousand Iranian workers and engineers currently participate in the construction. Very few projects can be found in Iran today that employ such a large number of people. The first unit of the station has been operating for 2 months now and is supplying power to one of the most developed industrial regions of Iran. Work on the assembly of the station's second generator is about to be completed and work on the third generator is progressing.

There are, of course, some problems in the project, as is the case with any large project. For example, we can cite the problem of bringing large transformers to the site. These giant machines have to be transported on Iranian roads by a special vehicle, and there is only one such vehicle available in Iran. Other vehicles cannot take the transformer through the tunnels along the route. Unfortunately, the Iranian organizations responsible are currently using the vehicle to carry other loads, and the transformer is stuck outside a tunnel. Naturally, such a situation will delay the startup of the power station.

There is a saying that there are two sides to a coin. What we mean is that there is a need for maintaining mutual trust and safeguarding the interests of both sides. Soiling such cooperation by passing and purely propagandistic elements is not of value and cannot be beneficial in this respect. [Let us not mention] the fanning of the anti-Soviet propaganda fire in order to please reactionary circles and imperialists.

TASS CITES SYRIA'S BA'ATH PARTY PLENUM COMMUNIQUE

LD141759 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus December 14 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Ba'ath Party has ended a plenary meeting here. The plenum studied the Central Committee's political, economic and organizational reports on the party's activities since its 7th regional conference. The documents will be submitted to the delegates of the party's forthcoming 8th regional conference.

The plenum noted significant successes achieved in the country's social and economic development over recent years. It outlined measures to further increase industrial and agricultural production and urged a strengthening of the progressive national front.

A communique on the plenum said that Syria continues to make efforts to frustrate the intrigues of imperialism, Zionism and reaction which seek to impose their domination on Arab countries. The Ba'ath Party's Central Committee gave a high appraisal to the Syrian leadership's principled and steadfast policy of opposing Israeli aggression in Lebanon and countering interference by the United States and its NATO allies, which has resulted in the failure of plans nurtured by Arab nations' enemies.

Syria, the communique said, has given aid to the fraternal Lebanese people, which has facilitated the annulment of the fettering agreement with Israel, foisted on them by Washington, and the process of attaining national accord in Lebanon. This meets the interests of preserving the unity of that Arab country and its people and the liberation of Lebanese territory from Israeli occupation.

The Ba'th party's Central Committee hailed the Lebanese people and their national progressive forces which continue vigorously resisting Israeli occupiers.

The plenum gave a high assessment to the Syrian leadership's policy of countering the Camp David deal and expressed support for the Arab people of Palestine's struggle to implement their legitimate rights, including the right to exercise self-government and set up an independent state of their own.

The plenum stressed the importance of further strengthening and broadening Syria's relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and voiced satisfaction with the state of these relations.

The plenum decided on convening the party's regional conference in the near future.

TASS NOTES IRAN-IRAQ BATTLE REPORTS

LD171052 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad December 17 TASS -- Iraqi aviation "attacked and hit a large naval target" south of the Iranian Island of Khark yesterday, a spokesman for the Iraqi High Military Command said. There was also another vessel destroyed in the same area. Iraqi warplanes made 155 combat sorties in the past 24 hours to strike at enemy troop concentrations, positions and communication lines in the Miysan sector. Iraqi helicopters were also involved in the air raids. An Iraqi military communique said that the Iraqi aviation's successful operations inflicted significant manpower and materiel losses on Iranian troops.

Iranian artillery shelled Basra suburbs. [sentence as received]

Nicosia December 17 TASS -- There was intense fighting in the western and north-western sectors of the front in the past 24 hours, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. Iranian artillery and mortar units there destroyed combat positions, storages and other military installations of the enemy, it said. It also reported combat in the front's southern sector.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REPORTS ON ETHIOPIAN DROUGHT AID

PM171345 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 12 Dec 84 p 3

[NOVOSTI special correspondents E. Babazade and A. Zhigunov dispatch for SELSKAYA ZHIZN: "Ethiopia: The Struggle Against the Drought"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- Of the 30 or so African countries hit by the unprecedentedly severe drought this year, Ethiopia is probably the worst affected. According to official data published in Addis Ababa, 13 of the 14 provinces are in the disaster zone and more than 7 million people are in urgent need of medical help due to food and drinking water shortages. Even in the Welayita District in the southern province of Sidamo, famed for its fertile land and water reservoirs, 200,000 people have been forced to leave their homes in search of springs and wells.

The revolutionary government fully appreciates the seriousness of the situation. It has frankly informed the country's population and the world community about it. In this context a comparison is involuntarily suggested. In 1973, 200,000 people perished in the drought in the northeastern province of Welo. The emperor and his henchmen then tried to conceal this disaster, which has gone down in the country's history as the "secret famine," from the people and the world public.

The 10-year plan for the socioeconomic development of Ethiopia, which took several years to draw up, has been revised and amended as a matter of urgency. A decision has been adopted to embark first on the construction of minor, inexpensive dams and irrigation canals in the most arid areas.

At its session, the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee Politburo has repeatedly discussed measures to eliminate the consequences of the natural disaster. It has drawn up a short-term and a long-term program for combating the drought, and these are being implemented. As a result, new settlements and tent cities have appeared in Tigray, Eritrea, and other provinces in the country to which water, food, medicines, essential goods, and agricultural implements are supplied by air. Rescue work is carried out under the auspices and control of a number of local institutions.

Bourgeois news media are trying to use the natural disaster that has hit Ethiopia for unseemly aims. Thus, for instance, VOA broadcasts in Amharic are deliberately misrepresenting the effective measures adopted by the revolutionary government and friendly countries to eliminate the severe consequences of the drought.

In a short time, Soviet transport planes have already conveyed hundreds of tons of food from the port of Aseb to places deep inside the country. Powerful helicopters provided by the Soviet Government are transporting people and domestic livestock from inaccessible mountain areas to fertile regions.

Soviet crews are working tirelessly in the most crucial sectors in completely unfamiliar surroundings and unusual climatic conditions, Habte-Mariam Ayenachew, deputy commissar of the commission for drought relief, told a NOVOSTI correspondent. The Russians are the most welcome guests in remote areas. As miners underground after a cave-in hope and pray that rescue workers will arrive, the peasants in the affected areas welcome Soviet specialists because they bring hope for what the peasants treasure most -- life.

COMPARISON ON MENGISTU-CHERNENKO TALKS IN MOSCOW

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 December in its First Edition carries on page 1 a TASS report under the headline "K.U. Chernenko's Conversation With Mengistu Haile Mariam." It has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published on page J 1 of the 17 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the subheading "Chernenko, Mengistu Meet" and aside from omitting the TASS dateline, reveals the following variations:

In paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads: ...part in the meeting was Boris Ponomarev... (substituting "meeting" for "conversation")

In paragraph three, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...successful development of multifaceted Soviet-Ethiopian relations, which... (substituting "multifaceted" for "versatile")

Paragraph four, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...at overcoming the consequences of the drought,... (substituting "consequences" for "aftermath")

On page J 2, on the first line of paragraph two, PRAVDA reads: ...importance of the strengthening economic and trade... (substituting "strengthening" for "growing")

In paragraph three, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...concern over the persisting world tensions caused... (substituting "persisting" for "current")

In paragraph five, line four, PRAVDA reads: ...of Africa, is aiding and abetting the racists in... (substituting "aiding and abetting" for "assisting")

CONGOLESE LABOR PARTY DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

PM171441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the Congolese Labor Party [PTC] headed by B. Bouka, member of the party's Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 7-11 December in accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the PTC.

The delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work and International Departments. The Congolese comrades acquainted themselves with the work of party committees and CPSU primary organizations in Bryansk Oblast.

The Congolese guests said that the Soviet people's creative labor and achievements and unswerving striving for peace made a deep impression on them. They expressed themselves in favor of the further development of cooperation between the CPSU and the PTC.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION'S USSR VISIT ENDS

PM171600 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania [CCM] headed by P.A. Kisumo, member of the CCM National Executive Committee, visited the Soviet Union 4-12 December in accordance with the plan of party ties between the CPSU and the CCM.

The delegation had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work and International Departments, Moscow Party Obkom, Odessa Party Gorkom, and a number of local soviets in Moscow and Odessa Oblast and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Tanzanian guests acquainted themselves with the forms and methods of party leadership of the soviets. They remarked on the Soviet society's profound democratic nature and emphasized the great importance of the CPSU's experience in state building for liberated countries that have embarked on the path of progressive development.

PRAVDA REPORTS SURRENDER OF ANGOLAN REBELS

PM171608 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent M. Zenovich dispatch: "Out of Humanitarian Considerations"]

[Text] Luanda, 13 Dec -- In recent weeks reports coming in from various parts of the country indicate that the humane policy announced by the people's authorities with respect to those who for various reasons succumbed to the bait of imperialist propaganda and false promises, but later recognized their error, is bearing fruit. A few days ago 40 members of UNITA voluntarily surrendered in Cunene Province.

These people's repentance shows that UNITA has no future, Maria Pedro Tonha, Angolan minister of defense, has said. At the same time he noted that criminals who continue to perpetrate evil deeds on Angolan territory will not escape punishment.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES SCENE AT NICARAGUAN PORT

PM171513 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondent Ye. Bay "On-the-Spot Report": "'Vigil' At Corinto Port"]

[Text] Managua -- "The local dockers are doing excellent work. With no fuss and bother, as we seamen say." Vasiliy Fedorovich Dvornikov, captain of the Soviet dry-freight ship Ilya Ulyanov, shading his eyes with his hand against the merciless Nicaraguan sun, watches attentively as the mighty crane unloads rolls of sheet steel onto the quayside.

His ship has been in Corinto, Nicaragua's main sea harbor, for some days now. Only yesterday, two "colleagues" from Leningrad were unloading alongside it. Now they are already on the high seas and have set course for the shores of home. But Dvornikov has instructions to go to Los Angeles, where he is taking Soviet plywood and a large consignment of Russian classical music records.

The Ilya Ulyanov left Leningrad 25 days ago. During the voyage the crew learned of the new round of the provocative campaign unleashed in the United States against the Sandinist government. The seamen took this report calmly. They of all people should know that the Soviet freighter was carrying not mythical MIG combat aircraft, but quite ordinary peaceful cargo. At my request, the captain opens a notebook and begins to read out of the columns of figures: 33 MTZ tractors, 6 KRAZ and 3 MAZ vehicles, 3,400 tons of steel in rolls, 2,587 tons of rice.

...Capt Vasiliy Fedorovich Dvornikov (today is his birthday, so he is wearing his dress uniform) has taken a moment to walk around Corinto for the first time in 3 days. It is a typical small port town, but unlike many other Latin American ports, you do not see dens where the drug trade flourishes, and at night you do not hear drunken brawls. There is a sense of order.

Who are these people, obviously not local, who are moving in an organized way toward the port installations? It turns out that they are Americans -- not seamen, but clergymen. They came here from Managua soon after an American military frigate "settled" not far from Corinto. Since then, a "vigil" has been under way here -- a duty watch, a variation of an antiwar march, whose purpose is to prevent violent American actions against Nicaragua.

Not so long ago the Americans (most of them live permanently in Nicaragua) rented a small yacht and took it out to sea to meet the frigate. One of them carried the text of a statement that it proposed to hand to the ship's captain or, failing that, to read out over a megaphone, but the frigate did not let them get within a mile. Ostentatiously turning around, it started retreating slowly in the direction of the open sea. The dialogue between citizens of the same country did not happen. Nonetheless the "vigil" goes on: American frigates could appear again in Nicaraguan waters at any moment.

An impoverished rally takes place on the port territory, just opposite the fuel tanks set on fire last year by pirate launches that forced their way into Corinto with CIA mercenaries on board.

A man by the name of Stuart Taylor, one of the leaders of the religious organization "Constant Action for Peace," calls on all those present to give help and support to the Nicaraguan people.

His words, amplified by loudspeakers, carry all over the port, and are heard on Soviet, Panamanian, Canadian, and French ships that have come to Corinto with peaceful freight for Nicaragua.

...By floodlights, the dockers continue to unload tractors from the freighter Ilya Ulyanov.

CONCLUSION OF JAMAICA WORKERS PARTY CONGRESS

LD171102 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Kingston December 17 TASS -- A TASS special correspondent reports:

The Third Congress of the Workers' Party of Jamaica has ended here.

The congress was greeted by the delegations of a number of communist and workers' parties.

In their speeches the delegates of the congress denounced the policy of state terrorism, conducted by the U.S. Administration. They noted the pressing need of intensification of the struggle of Jamaican working people against U.S. aggressive actions in the Caribbean basin, the whole of Latin America. Speakers supported the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and emphasised the importance for all countries and continents of the CPSU's and Soviet Government's initiatives aimed at attaining disarmament and removing the threat of a nuclear war.

The Jamaican Communists noted a sharp deterioration of the position of the working people of the country in the past few years, the increased level of unemployment. They pointed to a direct link between privations of the working people and the government's anti-popular course, they demanded revision of the fettering treaty with the International Monetary Fund, with the working people bearing the brunt of it.

At the congress it was emphasised that despite the anti-communist campaign, which was unleashed by the authorities, and police terror, the party's support by the people increased, its links with workers, farmers, progressive intellectuals, students, strengthened and broadened.

Communists noted the importance of broadening the party's ideological and propaganda activities, intensifying the work of party activists among the young people and women.

Closing the third conference of the Workers' Party of Jamaica, Trevor Munroe, who was reelected general secretary of the Workers' Party of Jamaica, expressed the sentiments of solidarity of the Jamaican Communists with the CPSU, communist and workers' parties of other countries, with all revolutionary forces of the present-day world.

A mass meeting, attended by about 5,000 party members and its supporters, was held on the concluding day of the congress of the Workers' Party of Jamaica. A speech at the meeting was made by head of the CPSU delegation to the congress of Jamaican Communists, deputy head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee Vitaliy Ignatenko.

USSR WARSHIPS TO VISIT CUBA FOR LIBERATION DAY

LD171900 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] In accordance with an agreement, a detachment of Soviet warships consisting of the destroyer Otlichnyy, the patrol ships Zadornyy and Razitelnyy, diesel submarines and tankers under the command of Vice Admiral Ryabov will arrive on 29 December on an official friendly visit to the port of Havana. The Soviet sailors will take part in celebrations devoted to the national holiday, Liberation Day.

MOSCOW REPORTS CHILEAN CP DECLARATION

PY171635 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 16 Dec 84

[Declaration of the Communist Party of Chile released in Santiago "December 1984"]

[Text] 1. The state of siege has marked the beginning of a new offensive of renewed ferocity and violence against the people. Chile has once again watched the military occupation of its cities, simultaneously with the brutal searches of houses in the poor neighborhoods and massive arrests. The Pisagua concentration camp has been reactivated, as well as the odious system of arrests followed by disappearances. The practices of torture and banishment have been intensified. This means that the most abject forms of fascist violence are again in fashion.

To blunt the indignant reaction of the citizens, strict press censorship has been imposed, preventing the dissemination of any voice of protest. National information media have been closed, and attempts are being made to bring the foreign information media under censorship.

2. The pretext resorted to by the tyranny to justify this viciousness is that this is the way, quote, to counter the terrorist escalation, unquote. This is a cynical lie. The dictatorship is terrorist, and Pinochet is the leading terrorist, because his orders led to the killing of Father Jarlan, Juan Antonio Aguirre Ballesteros, Julio Valencia, Mario Cardandes Lopez, just to mention some of the latest victims of Pinochet's insanity. Under his regime, it is possible to dynamite a woman alive, as well as assault and bomb churches. Under his orders, the secret services violate and affront defenseless women, driving them to suicide, as in the case of Marcia Miranda Diaz, who immolated herself in the streets of Lota after having been tortured and raped in the dungeons of the CNI [National Intelligence Center].

3. The true reason for the intensified violence is Pinochet's obsession to stay in power at all costs. By imposing the state of siege, the tyrant intends, although facing opposition in his regime's inner circle, to restage the events of 11 September 1973, as he has announced in his terrible ad-libbed speeches, when he said, conscious of his isolation, quote, I can see that I am battling alone, unquote. He believes that by resorting to terrorism he will manage to stay on top of a shaking power structure and that thus he will, quote, retake the course of action, unquote, that is, regain control of the situation and the initiative that the struggle of the people has wrestled from his hands.

4. There will never again be another 11 September 1973 in Chile. The mere intention to have another one is a confession of a great failure. Eleven years of unrestrained cruelties have not succeeded in bringing the people and their democratic organizations under control.

On the contrary, after all these years the ship of the fascist regime is leaking on all sides. Then, the only logical conclusion that can be drawn is that the Pinochet project runs counter to the course of history and is at odds with the soul of the nation. Pinochet cannot stay on, because he has no destination. He will be defeated, and the day of his downfall is not far away.

5. The dictatorship's stay in power will only aggravate the dramatic crisis of the country. Pinochet represents submission to transnational capital, the steady surrender of national sovereignty by allowing the foreign debt to grow more and more, with the pretension that the country should work for years and years just to repay it. As long as the regime stays in power, the lives of millions of Chileans will continue to be branded by hunger, poverty, and unemployment. In the meantime, a minority headed by the financial oligarchy, is amassing, at the expense of those who suffer, huge wealth that is shipped out of the country to be deposited in foreign banks.

Pinochet stands for corruption raised to reason of state. El Melocoton and Lo Curro [private properties of Pinochet] are just the tip of the dishonest operations carried out by the captain general and his proteges. Government for the benefit of a few is impossible without repression. Fascist privileges and fascist violence are two sides of the same coin.

6. The PCCh emphasizes that it is impossible to quash the rebelliousness of the workers and the majority of the people vis-a-vis the spate of injustices. The dictatorship will not be able to halt the people's fight. The people are determined to impose change in the country's course, to put an end to the tyranny, and to pursue a new democratic regime.

7. The establishment of the state of siege has made the need for all democrats, without exceptions, to unite even more obvious. Steps have been taken in this direction. Now, it is appropriate to strengthen these steps at the leadership level and primarily at the rank-and-file level, because the latter is the level where the people live and work, where the understanding of the need to unite is strengthened in everyday life.

8. The new repressive measures have once again confirmed that Pinochet will not step down unless he is ousted. He is power hungry. Therefore, there is no way to put an end to the current state of affairs other than social mobilization, fighting, and resolute mobilization. The people have a right to resort to every means necessary to counter and defeat the violence being exercised against them. The alternative posed by the current situation is quite distinct. Either we submit to tyranny's terror and prostrate ourselves to brute force, or we resist and unrelentingly struggle for the country's vital interests.

9. Under the current conditions, the responsibility of the military vis-a-vis the developments that will take place in the country has increased. Pinochet has turned the military into a battering ram to achieve the people's submission. The so-called national security doctrine is increasingly committing them in the fight against their countrymen. By waging this war they are being faced with the terrible consequences of fascist politics. The poor neighborhoods are being ruthlessly raided by them and by doing so they cannot but confirm the misery, hunger, unemployment, and sufferings of the people. They cannot but confirm the reason for the people to actively protest in demand of a drastic change of the current situation. A struggle to awaken the military's conscience is being entered in our order of the day. To approach, win, and convince the military amid our struggle is an urgent and feasible necessity.

10. Our people are discovering the methods of struggle to defeat the new features of repression. Our people are learning to overcome the disinformation sought by the implementation of press censorship, to voice their protest amid the military occupation, to overcome the effects of the psychological warfare unleashed by the dictatorship, and to carry out their offensive under these new conditions.

This process started with the days of protest staged on 27 and 28 November when the people struggled despite the state of siege. In the future, the people will struggle even more resolutely and better. To this end, they count on their decision to unite and to struggle and on the support of the peoples throughout the world who have recently expressed themselves in a powerful wave of solidarity, which has made even more untenable the international status of the tyrant.

The slogan that unites our people, who are being supported by all the peoples of the world, Pinochet out, democracy now, will become a reality in our fatherland.

Chilean Communist Party, Santiago, December 1984

BRIEFS

USSR-VENEZUELAN JOURNALISTS' PACT -- Caracas, 13 Dec (TASS) -- An agreement has been signed here between the USSR Journalists' Union and the Collegium of Venezuelan Journalists. It envisages developing and strengthening bilateral ties between Soviet and Venezuelan journalists. The document expresses the conviction that expanding contacts between journalists of both countries will serve the cause of strengthening peace and will improve relations between the Soviet Union and Venezuela. [Text]
[Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0950 GMT 13 Dec 84 LD]

PROCURATOR GENERAL SPEAKS OUT AGAINST IDLERS

LD180657 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 17 Dec 84

["Man and the Law" program with presenter Boris Kondratov and Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Rekunkov, USSR procurator-general]

[Text] [Kondratov] You may have noticed, comrades, that in our broadcasts, we not only explain Soviet legislation and talk about experience in legal education and prevention of law breaking, but we also continually touch on the topical theme of the struggle against negative phenomena which go counter to our system -- crime, drunkenness, and unwillingness to work conscientiously. For instance, in one of our latest broadcasts, we spoke of the need to unify efforts of law and public organs in the struggle against thefts of socialist property in the agro-industrial complex. We have already received responses from listeners to this broadcast. Comrades Berezenko from Rostov Oblast, Velkov from Saratov Oblast, Soboleva from Shakhty, Varaksina and Tetsu from Odessa Oblast, Petrovich from Donetsk Oblast, Saranchuk from Staryy Oskol, Demidov from Moscow Oblast, and others, warmly supporting the measures to stop the squandering of state property in agriculture, inform our editorial offices of instances which, in their opinion, deserve the attention of the militia and procuracy. organs.

There are also letters devoted to a very important problem which, judging from their emotional tone, sincerely concerns the listeners. The authors are Comrades Sharikov from Kazan, Gorbachev from Moscow, Vorobyev from Kuybyshev, Sergeyenko from Kharkov -- the letters have various names and addresses, but in essence there is just one question: How long can this go on [do kikikh zhe por]? People do not want to put up with shoddy workers and idlers; they want them to get what they deserve. Such a justice exists in the steadfast application of our laws and moral principles, in decisive measures to influence hardened idlers who carry on a parasitic life, and in the skillful combination of administrative and social measures. And this is to be our topic today. I am happy to tell you, comrades, that in our studio is Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Rekunkov, procurator-general of the Soviet Union.

Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, as a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, you also took part in the work of the latest session. In my view, the issues discussed at it have a direct bearing on the theme of today's talk.

[Rekunkov] That is so. The second session of the 11th convocation of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussed in detail and passed the law on the state plan for economic and social development and the law on the state budget for 1985. The plans are taut, but they are quite realistic. The main thing now is to ensure the implementation of everything that has been planned. From the rostrum of the session, the deputies said that, entering the final year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, Soviet people are working conscientiously and with great enthusiasm. A mass patriotic movement for above-plan enhancement of labor productivity, improvement of quality, and reduction of production costs of output has broadly developed among the collectives of industrial enterprises. As a result of the great organizational work of the party to strengthen order and discipline. The energy of working people has increased, the rate of growth of public sector production has risen, and further enhancement of the people's standard of living has been achieved.

The labor of 3.5 million people has been economized thanks to increasing labor productivity alone. The task now is to consolidate and multiply the positive changes in the economy.

In connection with this, I will recall the words of Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko: It is only by the labor, efficient labor, that further growth of their well-being, and a full-blooded, spiritually rich, and happy life for them can be ensured. This is what the party of Lenin is fighting for, Comrade Chernenko points out, and it is toward this that its Central Committee directs the country.

The USSR Constitution establishes that conscientious labor and the observance of labor discipline is the duty and a matter of honor for every citizen of the USSR capable of working. Evasion of socially useful labor is incompatible with the principles of socialist society.

[Kondratov] The overwhelming majority of Soviet people sees this constitutional requirement as its moral and social duty. This is also shown by letters from listeners; they get the most possible from society while giving nothing in return. There can be no good life or happiness without hard work, writes Comrade Kuzenko, a foundryman from Zaporozhye; it is only honestly earned money that brings joy. We must resolutely stand against idlers and shoddy workers, against people who live on unearned income and all kinds of grabbers, speculators, and cowboys. Honest workers are especially indignant at people who lead an antisocial, parasitic way of life; they inflict considerable economic and moral damage on society, and hinder our forward progress.

[Rekunkov] How right Comrade Kuzenko and the other comrades who write indignantly about spongers are is clear from the following: Many enterprises and construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhoses, are experiencing serious difficulties because of the shortage of working hands. At the same time, the law enforcement organs annually expose tens of thousands of citizens who have not worked anywhere for a long time. They often obtain their means of living, sometimes in some style, illegally. Suffice it to say that one crime in four or five is committed by those who are not working or studying. It is precisely such people who most often carry out muggings, burglaries, pickpocketing, theft of state and public property, and fraud and speculation. Perpetration of crime often urges such people onto the path of a parasitic existence. Idlers and parasites, have many faces. They cause particular harm by the fact that they exert a definite demoralizing influence on other people, especially young people. In recent years, a number of norms have been adopted as law, which increases a person's responsibility for an antisocial, parasitic way of life. Preventive labor education centers have been created, where those sentenced for vagrancy now serve their punishment. The duties of the organs of internal affairs, the judiciary, and the procuracy, of local soviets of people's deputies and of economic managers, of trade union and other public organizations, and of labor collectives in preventing and stopping a parasitic way of life being led, have been more clearly defined.

[Kondratov] Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, I think it would be appropriate in our talk to remind listeners, in terms of the criminal law, of the consequences of an antisocial, parasitic way of life.

[Rekunkov] Vagrancy, begging, and leading any other parasitic way of life is punished by deprivation of liberty for a term from 1 to 2 years, or by corrective labor for the same term. Meanwhile, the court, depending on the specific circumstances, has the right, instead of deprivation of liberty, to set punishment in the form of sending someone to a preventive labor education center for the same term. Persons who have been previously sentenced for this crime and have committed it again may be punished by deprivation of liberty for a term of 1 to 3 years.

Improvement of legislation has created the necessary legal basis for an all-around increase in the struggle against parasitism, and especially for a considerable improvement in preventive work.

[Kondratov] That is just the question I would like to touch on now. The majority of listeners I named at the beginning of the talk are interested in what preventive measures are being adopted against parasitism.

[Rekunkov] A person who leads a parasitic way of life for longer than 3 months in a row, or engages in begging for whatever period of time, is officially warned by the organs of the internal affairs about the impermissibility of leading such a way of life. Moreover, the parasite has to sign the official warning, and he has it explained to him that in the event of him not changing his behavior, he will be taken to court. Directions from local organs of soviet power for job placement for these persons are obligatory for heads of enterprises, establishments, and organizations. If the parasite avoids socially useful labor within the time of 1 month following a warning made to him, and continues to lead a parasitic way of life, then there is legal ground for criminal charges.

However, it must be stressed that in many places, the struggle against this social evil has still not been developed on what could be called a broad front. State and public organizations often act without coordination and restrict themselves to on-off measures. There are also serious shortcomings in the work of the militia and judiciary organs and in supervision by the procuracy, for the prevention and stopping of a parasitic existence. The force of the law is not fully used in every instance. This happens to a large extent because the parasites are not exposed in good time. Here is an example. A considerable proportion of people in Donetsk Oblast fired for absenteeism did not find jobs. Remaining beyond public scrutiny for a long time, some of them embarked on the path of committing infringements of the law, and even crimes.

[Kondratov] But how did this even become possible?

[Rekunkov] Because of shortcomings in the work of those who should have dealt with this. Having discovered a person who was evading socially useful labor and living on unearned income, the staff of the internal affairs organs gave him an official warning and required work to be found for him, according to the law. But then they sometimes forgot about it, or they sent him to a job, but as to checking whether the citizen had started working, whether he had settled down in a collective, this turns out to have been forgotten. For that reason, it was an easy matter for the smart ones to slip away from working, and the arrangement of a job was just for show since they had no thought of working seriously. A similar picture was shown up by checks in Penza and Chirkent Oblasts, and in a number of other places. But this could have been avoided, with a better system of checks.

At the coordination conference of heads of union law enforcement organs held this year, specific measures were drafted to eliminate the gaps and shortcomings in this matter. Strict requirements were made for work to be reorganized and for the struggle against parasitism to be stepped up in order to achieve a decisive breakthrough in eradication of this antisocial evil. The efforts of the organs of law and order are presently concentrated on just this. However, it is difficult to solve the problem by means of applying legal means alone, and only through the efforts of law enforcement organs. What is needed is an effective and comprehensive system of unflagging state and public checks on this type of person. Speaking about this, we must remember and strictly carry out the instructions of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Calling the parasites the ulcers of society, he observed that thousands of forms and means of practical accounting for them and controlling them must be worked out and tested in practice. The basic task of this control in today's conditions consists in giving timely help to such people in taking up the right path, attaching them to socially useful labor, and, most importantly, settling them in labor collectives. This task has to be resolved by joint efforts.

Legal norms provide for the obligation for heads of enterprises and establishments and for public organizations to adopt measures to settle such persons in labor collectives, organize professional training for them, create the necessary living and housing conditions, and carry out educative work with them. However, they do not yet have the necessary attitude for these requirements of the law everywhere. Certain managers look for any pretext to avoid hiring such persons, or make every effort to get rid of them, since they cause them a certain amount of trouble. Those who avoid their official duty are in essence laying the burden of their duty on the shoulders of others, and this does not make the solution of a problem which must be solved at any cost any easier. It makes it more difficult.

[Kondratov] But speaking specifically about organs of the procuracy, what is specifically being done by you to step up the struggle against parasitism?

[Rekunkov] I can reply that we are striving to step up supervision by the procuracy over all stages of this important matter. This year, alongside implementing organizational measures, many illegal decisions on refusal to provide work for a citizen have gone to appeal, and representations have been made to managers, administrative organs, and internal affairs organs demanding that the infringements discovered be eliminated. We are backed up by positive experience in this work.

Attaching persons who have come off the labor track to work is performed successfully when it is done not by formal action, but from the heart, when persistent and purposeful work is done to return each of them to an honest working life. This work is carried out in an atmosphere of broad publicity, in direct connection with the strengthening of labor discipline, and with the eradication of drunkenness and the struggle against high turnover of the work force, especially in Odessa, Saratov, Azov in Rostov Oblast, Georgiyevskiy in Stavropol Kray, and in other towns.

At enterprises in Nakhodka, Primorskiy Kray, issues of maintaining public order are closely tied to educative work at enterprises and construction sites. In Sumgait, in Azerbaijan, reasons for individual citizens not being involved in socially useful labor are thoroughly studied with the help of housing organs. Special attention is paid to discovering young people not engaged in labor or study in Kalinin Oblast; this work is carried out in close contact with Komsomol organizations and public commissions on affairs of minors. The experience which has been accumulated confirms the enormous opportunities to overcome the existing shortcomings in this work. But this does not at all mean that coercive measures recede into the background in the struggle against parasitism. Our humaneness has nothing to do with liberalism or all-forgiveness. Those who, despite warnings, maliciously avoid socially useful labor and stubbornly fail to stop leading an antisocial parasitic way of life, must feel the stringency of the law and the inevitability of full responsibility. With energetic and persistent work by state organs, and with the interested participation of labor collectives and public organizations, we will be able to do a great deal in a short time to prevent and eradicate antisocial phenomena and parasitism.

[Kondratov] May I, on behalf of our listeners, thank you for taking part in our broadcast, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich.

LEADERS ADDRESS LOCAL PARTY CADRE STUDY COURSES

PM171534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Cadre Training"]

[Text] Study courses for the chiefs of agriculture and food industry, land reclamation and water resources, and fish industry sections of union republic Communist Party central committees and party kraykoms and obkoms have finished at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences' Institute for Improving the Skills of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres. They studied topical questions of the theory and practice of improving developed socialist society and the economic policy, ideological work, and international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the provisions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Particular attention was paid to studying his speeches at the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session devoted to discussing the draft plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state plan for 1985.

An important place in the study course was occupied by questions of implementing the USSR Food Program on the basis of consistent intensification of production, introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, labor productivity growth, large-scale land reclamation, consolidation of positive trends in livestock development, and social transformation of the countryside.

The following addressed the participants: M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology; V.A. Karlov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department; Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; Yu.A. Velik, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Economic Department; A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general; N.F. Vasilyev, G.S. Zolotukhin, V.M. Kamentsev, and V.P. Lein, USSR ministers; N.A. Petrovichev and L.I. Khitrin, USSR state committee chairmen; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; P.A. Paskar, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.I. Demin, E.A. Kalinin, and Yu.N. Pisarev, USSR first deputy ministers; L.Ye. Babashkin, A.T. Gulenko, A.I. Iyevlev, and L.N. Kuznetsov, USSR deputy ministers; A.A. Stolbov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; N.V. Danilenko, deputy chairman of the USSR People's Control Committee; M.B. Ryzhikov, chairman of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union Central Committee; N.K. Dolgushkin, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; A.A. Nikonov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; and professors of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences.

Participants were acquainted with the party's experience of leading the development of the agro-industrial complex in various regions of the country and with the practical resolution of social problems in the countryside. Reports on these questions were delivered by the following: A.F. Ponomarev, first secretary of the Belgorod Party Obkom; L.G. Kletskov, first secretary of the Grodno Party Obkom; and V.G. Boyko, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Party Obkom. The participants exchanged work experience and acquainted themselves with pacesetting farms and scientific establishments in the Moscow region and enterprises of the Ministries of Food and the Meat and Dairy Industry in Moscow, and with models of promising equipment at the Exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements.

COMMISSION EXAMINES WATER CONSERVATION WORK

PM171931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Concern for Nature"]

[Text] A routine session of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission on Environmental Protection and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources was held 7 December.

The commission examined the question of the measures being taken in the Central Asian union republics and in Kazakhstan to ensure the conservation and rational utilization of water resources in the Syr-Darya and Amu-Darya River basins. It was noted that certain work is being done in the region to conserve water, although there are considerable shortcomings in this matter. Much water collected for irrigation is lost during transport and recirculating water supply systems and water-saving production processes are being introduced too slowly at industrial enterprises. The USSR ministries and departments whose enterprises and organizations are located in the aforementioned river basins, and the Uzbek SSR, Kazakh SSR, Kirgiz SSR, Tajik SSR, and Turkmen SSR Councils of Ministers were instructed by the commission to implement the measures needed to step up the conservation of water resources.

On the basis of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers report, there was an examination of the work being done in the republic on environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources. Enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministries of Power and Electrification, the Construction Materials Industry, Nonferrous Metallurgy, Light Industry, Mineral Fertilizer Production, and the Gas Industry, a number of other USSR ministries and departments, and the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers are doing insufficient work in nature conservancy. There are also shortcomings in the protection of the republic's flora and fauna.

The commission instructed the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers and the relevant USSR ministries and departments to take additional measures to ensure that the enterprises and organizations in the republic under their jurisdiction observe the norms, standards, and rules of environmental protection and the rational utilization of natural resources.

The commission also heard reports from the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry and the Ministry of Power Machine Building on the measures that they have taken to protect the environment and make rational use of natural resources.

LENINGRAD OBLISPOLKOM CHIEF ON MACHINERY NEEDS

PM121345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 84 Morning Edition p 3

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy N.I. Popov of Leningrad Oblast's Tikhvinskiy Electoral Okrug, chairman of Leningrad Oblispolkom, to 28 November morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union]

[Excerpt] Comrade deputies! Leningrad City and Oblast deputies agree with the proposals to approve the state plan and budget, taking into account the amendments and additions submitted by the standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session set crucial tasks linked with ensuring the fulfillment of the 1985 plan.

In the course of shaping the plan stress was placed primarily on intensifying social production on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress.

The party Central Committee resolution approving the work being done by the Leningrad CPSU Obkom to enhance the intensification of the economy on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress has been a powerful mobilizing factor for Leningraders in resolving these tasks.

Socialist pledges for 1985 are currently being elaborated in labor collectives, with special attention being devoted to questions of increasing the production and improving the quality of consumer goods.

In the agro-industrial complex measures are being adopted which will make it possible to ensure the fulfillment of the Food Program's targets, primarily through the accelerated introduction of scientific achievements and progressive experience, the improvement of organizational forms and technology in production, and the development of mechanization, chemicalization, and widespread land reclamation.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, the oblistpolkom has elaborated a program for reclamation, modernization, and crop tending operations which envisages an increase in the productivity of arable land to 3,500-plus feed units per hectare. As early as next year it is planned to double, in comparison with 1983, the commissioning of reclaimed land yielding a guaranteed harvest. Attention is being concentrated on the quality of utilization of on-farm irrigation and drainage systems, improvements in their utilization, and the further development and consolidation of the production base.

In this connection I would like to say that our oblast, like the northwest as a whole, is greatly in need of machines and equipment for removing small and medium-sized stones and cutting down scrub, disk harrows for land improvement, and universal hydraulic manipulators. We have developed and successfully tested models of such machinery on the basis of Krovets tractors. We would consider advisable the inclusion in the plans of the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building the manufacture of experimental batches of this equipment in 1985 in order to start series production of them in the 12th 5-Year Plan and fully meet the oblast's requirements.

In examining questions relating to the integrated purchase and sale of agricultural produce, the oblistpolkom and the Leningrad Gorispolkom have elaborated measures envisaging an increase in the sale of prepackaged food products, their delivery to the trade network in containers, and an increase in the level of mechanization and automation.

It is envisaged that labor productivity in these operations will be trebled, over 25,000 people engaged in manual labor in the "enterprise-transport-store" system released, repeated transshipments of products eliminated, and losses of products reduced by one-third. For this the draft plan for 1985 plans the modernization of around 100 food stores, the delivery and sale in them of display-packaged bakery and dairy products, and the mechanization of goods-handling operations.

BASHKIR SPOKESMAN ASKS FOR WATER, METALS AID

PM141118 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 3

["Abridged version" of speech delivered by Deputy K.S. Suleymanov of the Bashkir ASSR's Ishimbayskiy Electoral Okrug, Bashkir ASSR Sovkhoz team leader, to 28 November morning session of USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities]

[Excerpt] Comrades! At the CPSU Central Committee October Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized that the large-scale development of land reclamation is a decisive factor in the further advancement of agriculture and the steady buildup of the country's food stocks. This approach accords with the people's vital interests, and we support it wholeheartedly. This is especially pleasing for us virgin land workers, who are well aware of the potential of the Bashkir Transurals.

We ask the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to examine the situation in land reclamation construction in Bashkiria, to provide effective assistance to strengthen its production base, and to provide more funds for design work on installations. Preparations have begun in our republic for the construction of the Ishtuganovskoye reservoir on the upper reaches of the Belaya River, which will supply the major industrial centers in the south of Bashkiria and make it possible to irrigate considerable areas of agricultural land. Bearing in mind the reservoir's importance to the national economy, we ask the USSR Council of Ministers to include it in the construction plan for 1985 and the 12th 5-Year Plan, and we ask the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to speed up the preparation of the technical documentation.

I would like to dwell on another question which is of great importance for the further development of the republic's economy. Major enterprises for the extraction and processing of copper and zinc ore have been established and are operating in our republic. The intensive exploitation of these deposits has led to the depletion of ore reserves, as a result of which enrichment factories are no longer operating at full capacity, deliveries of raw materials to metal workers in the Urals and enterprises producing mineral fertilizer have decreased, and cadre turnover has increased.

At the same time, geologists have discovered major copper and zinc ore deposits containing 1.5 percent copper, up to 2 percent zinc, and a wide range of other nonferrous metals, which has enabled Bashkiria to become one of the country's most important mineral raw material bases in terms of proven stocks. Back in 1978 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on the further development of nonferrous metallurgy. It includes measures to strengthen the raw material base of enterprises in our republic. However, the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy is in no hurry to implement this resolution. Comrade Lomako has visited our republic in this connection and promised swift assistance in the resolution of the pressing problems, but effective measures relating to the construction of the Sibay, Uzelginskiy, Uchaly, and Podolsk ore mines have not been taken. We ask the USSR Council of Ministers to resolve the questions of the construction of priority projects forming the new raw material base for the Bashkir nonferrous metallurgical enterprises.

Comrade deputies! In conclusion, allow me to express complete approval for the submitted draft state plan and budget and, on behalf of the Bashkir working people, to assure the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet, and Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that we will spare no energy or labor in the struggle for the fulfillment of the plans of the great victory and the 27th congress of our party by new achievements for the glory of our motherland. [applause]

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES RSFSR CONFERENCE ON ECONOMY

PM171104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "All Reserves in Operation"]

[Text] A conference was held 6 December at the RSFSR Council of Ministers, which was attended by leaders of RSFSR ministries and departments, chairmen of autonomous republic councils of ministers, and chairmen of krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, and the Moscow and Leningrad Gorispolkoms.

The conference examined questions stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum, the propositions and instructions given by Comrade K.U. Chernenko at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, and the materials of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet sessions.

Special attention was given to the maximum utilization of existing possibilities to conclude 1984 successfully and launch broad organizational work on the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR state budget in 1985.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

MOSCOW LEADERS SIGN WRITER SHKLOVSKIY OBITUARY

PM180853 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Dec 84 Second Edition p 4

[V.B. Shklovskiy obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet literature has suffered a great loss. Viktor Borisovich Shklovskiy, prominent writer and movie dramatist, member of the USSR Union of Writers from 1934, and USSR State Prize winner, has died in his 92d year after a prolonged illness.

V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, B.I. Stukalin, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, B.N. Pastukov, S.G. Lapin, F.T. Yermash, L.A. Kulidzhanov, A.M. Roganov, Ye.M. Chekharin, M.N. Alekseyev, A.A. Ananyev, I.I. Andronikov, Yu.Ya. Barabash, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, G.P. Berdnikov, Yu.V. Bondarev, Yu.N. Verchenko, Yu.P. Voronov, Ye.I. Gabrilovich, S.A. Gerasimov, N.M. Gribachev, K.M. Dolgov, A.S. Ivanov, Ye.A. Isayev, V.A. Kaverin, V.V. Karpov, V.P. Katayev, A.P. Keshokov, M.B. Kozmin, F.F. Kuznetsov, L.M. Leonov, S.V. Mikhalkov, V.M. Ozerov, P.L. Proskurin, S.V. Sartakov, Yu.I. Surovtsev, M.B. Khrapchenko, A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, and S.I. Yutkevich.

DOLGIKH, ZIMYANIN ATTEND SCIENTIST'S FUNERAL

PM171436 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Last Respects"]

[Text] On 13 December Moscow paid its last respects to Hero of Socialist Labor, Academician Nikolay Markovich Emanuel.

He was an outstanding Soviet scientist, great organizer of science, member of the CPSU and of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, and academician secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences General and Technical Chemistry Department.

The conference hall in the building of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium was decked out in funeral attire. The guard of honor was mounted by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The funeral watch was kept by V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department; Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and leaders of a number of ministries and departments. N.M. Emanuel's funeral took place at the Novodevichye Cemetery.

COMPARISON OF 11TH CONSUMERS CONGRESS REPORT

Comparison of the TASS report published on page 3 of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 December in its First Edition entitled "Lofty Goals, Creative Plans; the 11th USSR Consumer Cooperative Congress Has Ended Its Work" with the Moscow Domestic Service version published in the 17 December Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R 5, reveals that PRAVDA also reports the presence of "I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers" in the presidium at the final session.

CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SHODDY INDUSTRIAL WORK

PM171017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 84 Morning Edition p 3

["USSR Prosecutor's Office Press Group Report": "Why the Bad Workman Stays in the Background"]

[Text] A scientific and practical conference was held in Moscow on "Strengthening Law and Order and Preventing Lawbreaking," prepared by the USSR Prosecutor's Office in conjunction with the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

Reports and statements were delivered by V.V. Naydenov, USSR deputy general prosecutor; B.A. Steshov, USSR deputy minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances; M. A. Sergeyev, RSFSR first deputy prosecutor; V.A. Tverdenko, chief of the Administration of Legal Work in the National Economy at the USSR Ministry of Justice; V.F. Zhurki, chief of a section at the USSR MVD; scientists, prosecutors, and directors of associations.

It must be said that this forum was preceded by an in-depth, comprehensive study of the state of the struggle against lawbreaking in the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances system, carried out by scientific staffers of the All-Union Institute for the Study of the Causes and Elaboration of Measures for the Prevention of Crime under the USSR Prosecutor's Office, as well as prosecutor's checks at enterprises.

The alarm was sounded by the instances of nonfulfillment of contractual commitments, distorted reporting, and production of goods not of suitable quality that were exposed. It transpired that every second enterprise in the sector does not fulfill its contractual commitments to consumers; at a significant number of enterprises, the major portion of finished output is produced in the last 10 days of the month. The measures envisaged by the law are not yet applied to shoddy workers everywhere. For instance, at the Lenprod mash association, losses from shoddy work within the plant totaled R28,000 last year -- and not a kopek was exacted from the shoddy workers. The Astrakhan refrigerator equipment plant produced 5,000 compressors that were not fit for use, but they were not even excluded from the total of output, and proceedings were not brought against the culprits to make good the losses.

On-the-spot prosecutor's checks revealed the ministry's poor monitoring of the observance of legislation on produce quality, the safeguarding of socialist property, and state and labor discipline. Audits are not carried out systematically, and audit materials are not always handed over to law enforcement organs. As a rule, losses due to waste are written off as production expenses, and only 18 percent of the total losses are charged to the culprits. Many enterprises do not take sufficiently effective measures to prevent violations of labor discipline -- drunkenness, absenteeism, and petty hooliganism. There are some where there is virtually no effort to combat drunkenness. Thus, in the first half of this year 25 workers at the Serpukhov machine plant ended up in the sobering-up station, but still the commission for combating drunkenness did not react properly.

The reports and statements at the scientific and practical conference testified that, as a rule, the negative facts were known even before the prosecutor's checks, but people preferred to keep quiet about them. On the basis of the conference result, scientific and practical recommendations were elaborated.

Their implementation everywhere will help strengthen socialist legality at enterprises in this important sector of the economy, eliminate the causes of lawbreaking, and thus promote successful economic activity.

CSA CHIEF NOTES GROWING ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY

LD180436 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1022 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 17 Dec (TASS) -- The results of 4 years of the current 5-year plan (1981-1985) bear witness to the growth in productivity rates in the Soviet economy, Lev Volodarskiy, head of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, told journalists. The influence of intensive factors of management, which each year account for almost all of the country's industrial and agricultural production growth, is increasing more and more. The stability and dynamism in the sphere of material production allow the Soviet Union to firmly and unwaveringly increase the share of the national income devoted to consumption. If in the 10th 5-Year Plan (1976-1980), its proportion made up 73.9 percent, in the 4 years of the current 5-year plan it has increased to almost 75 percent. However, even the three-fourths of the national income directed to the needs of the people do not reflect the real state expenditure in this sphere, since it does not include expenditure on residential, cultural, and amenities construction. Taking these into account, the overall sum of funds directed to the needs of the people is almost 80 percent.

The might and technological equipment of Soviet heavy industry have reached such a level that the possibility has arisen of reorientating -- without loss to the industry -- a part of the means to guarantee accelerated growth in industries working directly for the consumer, noted Lev Volodarskiy. In the current 5-year plan, the rates of production growth in light industry have been planned for the first time at a higher level than in heavy industry. The last 4 years have shown that the mapped-out ratio has been sustained: The rates of growth in industrial groups made up about 14 and 16 percent in this length of time.

The growth of the population's financial income in conjunction with the new possibilities of the retail market has raised the demand for fashionable and expensive goods, for example, for furniture. And this is not surprising: Over 2 million apartments and one-family houses are built and occupied every year in the country. And inasmuch as obtaining a new apartment in the USSR on the whole is not connected with any significant expenditure, practically all household inhabitants put their savings into the acquisition of new furniture and other articles for long-term use.

The feeding patterns of Soviet people correspond to the levels of consumption of the most developed countries, continued Lev Volodarskiy. Just for last year, the sale of meat and meat products to the population increased by 614,000 metric tons, dairy butter by 119,000 metric tons, milk by 1.8 million metric tons, eggs by 1.6 billion. The supply of vegetables and fruit to the population has also noticeably improved.

An idea of the changes which have taken place in the life of Soviet people would not be complete without taking into account those goods [blaga] and services provided free or on advantageous terms in the USSR to millions of Soviet citizens irrespective of whether they are working at the moment or not, stressed the head of the Central Statistical Administration. What is understood here is the free health care and education, guaranteed pensions without any prior deductions from wages, benefits to families with many children and single mothers, additional state payments for the maintenance of kindergartens and creches, the housing fund, two thirds of which is financed from the state budget because of the low rent, and much else.

MILITARY IDEOLOGY WORKERS CONFERENCE REPORTED

PM171535 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Dec 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Propaganda Workers' Lofty Duty; Conference of Army and Navy Ideological Workers"]

[Text] A conference of chiefs of propaganda and agitation sections of the political directorates of the branches of the Armed Forces, districts, groups of forces, and fleets, editors of district, group, and fleet newspapers, and chiefs of district, group, and fleet officers' centers was held 12-14 December at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army. The conference took place under the great impact of the greetings from Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the all-union scientific and practical conference on "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum" held the day before and of that conference's materials.

Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered a report at the conference on "Questions of the Improvement of Ideological Work in the Army and Navy in Light of the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum and the Demands of the USSR Defense Minister and the Chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate." The speaker noted that, in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, the June (1983) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the ideas and instructions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches, the Army and Navy have done a great deal to improve the quality and effectiveness of all ideological educational work. The links between agitation and propaganda and the troops' life and activity and specific tasks of combat readiness have become closer. Commanders and political workers have stepped up their attention toward the content and methodology of political training and political, military, and moral education and toward the introduction into practice of active forms of work with people and of scientific recommendations. A system of counterpropaganda has been formed and is operating, and questions of the personnel's provision with political information are being better resolved. These and other positive changes attest to a definite qualitative improvement in all sectors of our ideological activity.

However, there are still many shortcomings and unresolved questions. The report stated that in some groupings, formations, and units formalism, inertia, and red tape are being eradicated only slowly and without due persistence from ideological practice, and the educational measures aimed at securing the high-quality mastering of weapons and combat readiness, and the maintenance of a high standard of discipline are not always effective. In a number of places, the vigor and quality of ideological and political educational work are poor at battalion or company level -- that is, where the personnel's combat skill and morals are forged and where the military collectives of divisions, details, and crews are put together and the foundations of discipline are laid.

The explanation of this must be seen to a certain extent in the fact that the task of shifting the main ideological efforts to the military collectives and transforming primary party organizations into centers for daily ideological educational work is not being resolved vigorously enough here. Individual political organizations are being slow to restructure their activity in light of the CPSU Central Committee instructions on the improvement of the work style of the party apparatus, are exerting only feeble influence on the development of the activeness of unit and ship party organizations, and are failing to display proper exactingness toward leading cadres for their personal participation in the educational process.

It is necessary to seek to ensure that it is primarily the leader who sets an example of lofty party exactingness with regard to the matter of education, an example in conducting a political class, conversation, or meeting, in displaying concern for the quality of all other ideological forms of influencing people.

The speaker then dwelled on specific questions of ideological backup for the tasks of the personnel's combat readiness and moral, political, and psychological preparation under the conditions of the international situation, a situation which has been sharply exacerbated through the fault of the aggressive forces of imperialism. The importance was stressed of the extensive explanation of the real danger of war to the personnel, of the generalization of the experience of exercises which have been held, and of the effective activity of unit and subunit commanders, political organizers, and political apparatuses. We must enhance the influence of ideological work on the quality of exercises and training sessions and the assimilation of new equipment among the troops and in the fleets; we must seek to step up the struggle against cases of laxity and oversimplification in combat training and against violations of military discipline. The competition launched under the slogan "Our selfless martial labor for the 40th anniversary of the great victory and the 27th CPSU Congress" is designed to play a large part in resolving these tasks. Activating its educational potential should be the ideological workers' daily concern.

The conference participants' attention was drawn to the need for a creative approach toward the propaganda among personnel of the military oath and military rules, the demands of Soviet laws, martial comradeship among personnel, combat friendship, mutual aid, and the remarkable Army and Navy traditions as an essential prerequisite for the further consolidation of discipline. The speaker particularly emphasized the importance of asserting among educators an understanding of the fact that the subunit military collectives are youthful collectives. The majority are made up of former schoolchildren whose personalities are still being formed, and most can be achieved here through kindly suggestion, concern with a display of balanced, tranquil exactingness, and personal example in one's attitude toward matters and people and in one's behavior in service and daily life.

Speaking of the formation of a communist world outlook in the personnel and of the satisfaction of servicemen's spiritual needs, the speaker examined topical problems in the sphere of improving all forms of political study and mass political work. The main thing is to enhance the world-outlook orientation of classes and all ideological activity and to conduct this activity in close connection with the international military-political situation, the country's life, and the solution of the specific tasks of the formation, unit, or ship. The materials connected with preparation for the party's 27th congress and with the compilation of the new draft of the CPSU Program will exert profound influence on the updating of the content of political study and educational measures.

Attention was drawn to stepping up the servicemen's moral education and there was mention of ways of enriching it both in content and form and of enhancing its effectiveness. There was an analysis of the practice of leading personnel's communication with people and their participation in ideological educational work and an examination of questions of the further intensification of counterpropaganda and the formation of the class consciousness of the motherland's defenders and their implacability toward imperialism and toward bourgeois ideology and morality. It was stressed that efforts in heroic, patriotic, and international education must be built up.

The conference was addressed by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It is important to stress, he said, that under the beneficial influence of the party's decisions, a further improvement is under way in the Army and Navy in the entire multifaceted process of the servicemen's education and the shaping in them of the lofty moral-political and combat qualities essential for maintaining vigilance and constant combat readiness and strengthening discipline. Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the all-Army conference of Komsomol organization secretaries is of great assistance in the all-around consideration of the results achieved in the sphere of ideological activity and in the definition of ways of effectively implementing the tasks projected by the party.

Today great attention in ideological educational work should be focused on the in-depth explanation to each serviceman of the real danger of war from U.S. imperialism and the NATO bloc. The actions of U.S. imperialism are becoming increasingly aggressive, which places special responsibility on us for maintaining high vigilance and constant combat readiness and for providing ideological backup for the personnel's successful fulfillment of the most complex tasks.

Dwelling on the party Central Committee's demands on ideological activity and its organization and the demand that all leaders and Communists should be engaged in this sector, the speaker emphasized the special role of political organ chiefs, propaganda and agitation section and department chiefs, and party committee and bureau secretaries -- people professionally responsible for the state of ideological and mass political work. A higher standard of management of the ideological process in the military collectives is needed. It is vitally important to achieve the point where the main ideological efforts everywhere are shifted directly to the subunits and where every party organization is indeed a center of ideological educational activity, constantly keeps sight of the Communists' ideological tempering and their education work, and is concerned for the improvement of its scientific standard, assertiveness, efficiency, and fruitfulness.

Unfortunately, some party committees and bureaus have only a narrow understanding of their tasks in this sphere and seldom examine Communists' work on specific ideological sectors. A principled assessment is not given everywhere of instances of the poor quality of the measures carried out or of the ideological passivity of individual Communists and subunit party organizations. It is essential that the party organizations build up their efforts in light of the party's requirements on ideological issues. The political organs and party committees and bureaus must be concerned to ensure that all the Communists' sensible proposals voiced at report and election meetings are implemented in the practice of ideological education.

Adm A.I. Sorokin dwelled in detail on questions of the education of officer cadres. It is essential purposefully to instill in all officers the profound need to study revolutionary theory and party decisions, to develop in them a creative approach toward matters, and to prompt them to seek new elements in educational work with people. A Leninist style of daily political work among the masses should be the inherent requirement of leaders of all levels. Taking into account the substantial turnover of cadres, it is necessary to pay special attention to young officers, to their establishments, and to the molding in them of honor, dignity, moral standards, and pride in belonging to the Armed Forces. It is important to direct the entire ideological "mechanism" toward ensuring that the officer's authority constantly increases, that his words are not at odds with his deeds, and to actively shape in command, political, and engineering cadres political, professional, and organizational qualities and the ability to work with people and rely on the party and Komsomol organizations. After all, the secret of success is simple: If every officer at his place zealously fulfills his party and military duty, many shortcomings will rapidly disappear.

We must continue to seek to ensure that command and political cadres and party organizations are closer to people. Life dictates the need for a substantial improvement in the psychological and pedagogical training of military cadres and for the improvement of their skills in leading military collectives. The military educational establishments can and must do considerably more here. So far, VUZ science is in arrears to practice in the sense of supplying specific, accessible, comprehensible recommendations.

Then there was a detailed account of some avenues of work in providing ideological backup for the tasks set by the USSR Defense Ministry for the new training year in the consolidation of organization and discipline, the improvement of moral, military, and legal discipline, the improvement of moral, military, and legal discipline, and in counterpropaganda activity in all echelons. The speaker emphasized the importance of special attention toward the all-around training of propaganda worker cadres. He continued: How do we see the present-day military propaganda worker?

The military propaganda worker is primarily the party's ideological fighter. He is a highly educated man in the theoretical, military, and specialized fields. Depth of thought is dialectically combined in him with an active practical approach, and reasoned arguments are combined with a passionate exposition. He is a specialist with a high level of culture and erudition who knows how to share his knowledge generously. A real propaganda worker is a good organizer who constructs all his work in close connection with the requirements of life and complex Army and Navy daily routine.

The military propaganda worker is a fighter on the ideological front who will not accept indifference, formalism, or red tape. After all, ideological conviction is not merely loyalty to Marxist-Leninist truth, but also implacability toward everything which hinders its assertion. A real propaganda worker is a fighter on the ideological front who, relying on the wealth of Marxist-Leninist ideas, can raise people creatively, support a good initiative, and help to boost the personnel's public activeness. He is an accumulator of progressive ideas which can be given material form in the servicemen's deeds, actions, and behavior.

Adm A.I. Sorokin wished the Army and Navy propaganda workers creative successes in the further implementation of the party's demands on ideological work. He stressed the importance of the tasks facing them in connection with the results of the CPSU Central Committee October (1984) Plenum and the second session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and with Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. It is necessary to galvanize efforts to prepare for the 40th anniversary of the great victory, the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, and the elections to the union republic supreme soviets and local organs of power. The direct preparation which is being launched for the 27th party congress requires a high degree of intensity in all our deeds. It is the duty of the party propaganda workers to use the persistent improvement of the quality of ideological activity and the creative application of the most effective means of influencing servicemen's minds and hearts to ensure the fulfillment of all the tasks which the Communist Party and its Central Committee are setting the Armed Forces.

The conference's plenary session was addressed by Major General S.P. Panzhinskiy, Aviation Major General V.P. Makeyev, Major General P.V. Larin, Captain A.M. Stepanov, Major General V.G. Shcherbakov, Lieutenant Colonel V.A. Kozlov, Colonel V.N. Bunin, Colonel Yu.P. Ukraintsev, Colonel V.I. Glotov, Lieutenant Colonel F.F. Pisaruk, Colonel Yu.A. Bolshakov, and Colonel Ye.I. Milkov.

Within the conference framework work was performed by sections, during which there was a discussion of practical questions of various avenues of ideological activity and there was an exchange of experience.

Taking part in the conference's work were V.I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

USSR ALLEGEDLY MOVES SS-20 MISSILES FURTHER WEST

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[Text] Bonn, Dec 16 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union recently moved several batteries of SS-20 missiles further west to improve their accuracy in hitting Western Europe, a Christian Democratic arms spokesman, Juergen Todenhoeffer, said in an interview published by the West German press today.

He said the batteries of medium-range missiles -- a battery comprises nine launchers each armed with one missile and carrying one extra -- had been moved 1,000 kms (625 miles) from their original positions in the military sensitive areas of Minsk and the Carpathian mountains. He did not specify how many batteries were involved.

He added that it was equally feasible that the Soviet Union had decided to move the SS-X-25 missiles.

Whatever the case, he said, the Soviet Union had strengthened the potential threat to Western Europe.